

GRAIN DEALERS JOURNAL

Devoted to the construction and operation of better grain, feed and field seed handling plants.

In This Number:

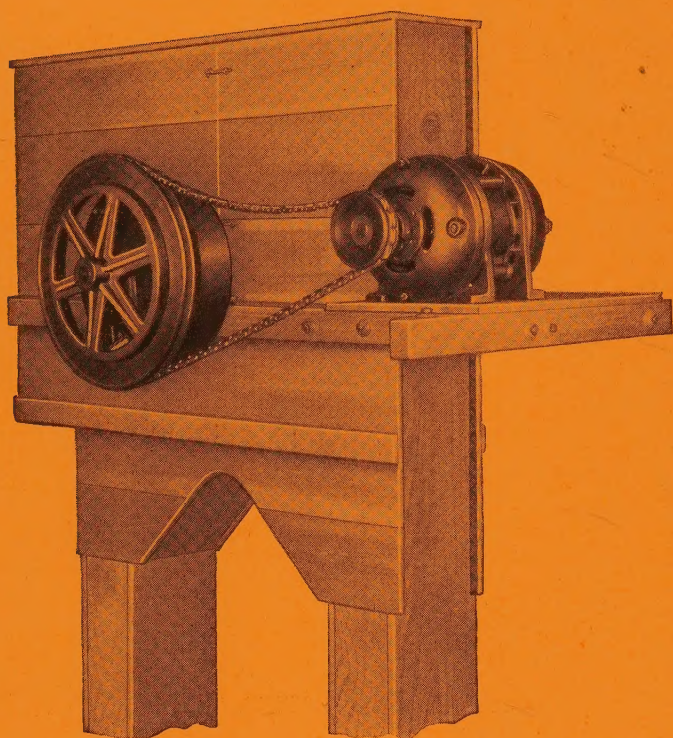
The Debenture Plan Retained
Government Obstruction of Marketing
Machinery
Reduction of Rates on Export Wheat
Liability for Injury to Farmer
Farm Bill and the Grain Dealer
Store Feed Properly to Reduce Loss

New Tariff Bill Fails to Satisfy Farm
Agitators
Protein Factor Leads to Sample Buying
Findings of ICC Examiners in Docket 17000
Arouse Many Protests
Grain Fleets Blockade Ports
A Dicker Is Not a Sale



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[For Description See Page 580.]

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HAVING YOUR name in this directory will introduce you to many old and new firms during the year, whom you do not know or could not meet in any other way. Many new concerns are looking for connections, seeking an outlet or an inlet, possibly in your territory. It is certain that they turn to this recognized Directory, and act upon the suggestions it gives them. The cost is only \$10 per year.

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Winters Grain Co., grain merchants.*

(Continued on next page.)

Directory of the Grain Trade

In Organized Markets Only Members of the Local Grain Exchange Will Be Listed

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Miles, P. B. & C. C., grain commission.*
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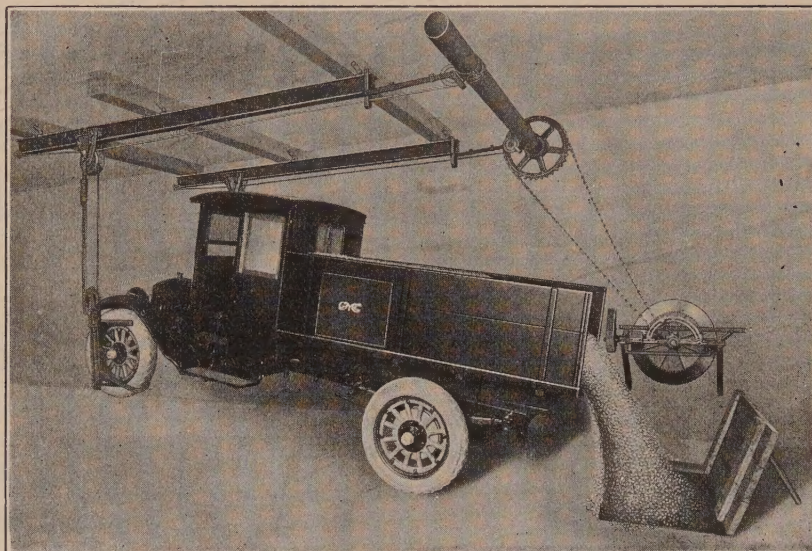
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Presho, S. D.—Undoubtedly the most valuable part of the articles in the Journal to us has been your suggestions on how to buy high and low protein wheat. Possibly the most interesting have been the detailed plans and specifications of country elevators and feed grinding layouts.—Bob Fruen, Fruen Grain Co.

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for the extermination of musty, sour, smoky, or objectionable odor on any kind of grain.

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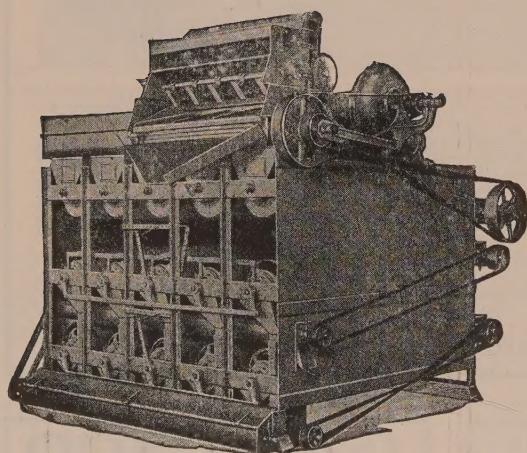
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Make a little study of grain cleaners. Then only will you fully appreciate the decided advantages of cylinder separation. Send for the new Emerson catalog.



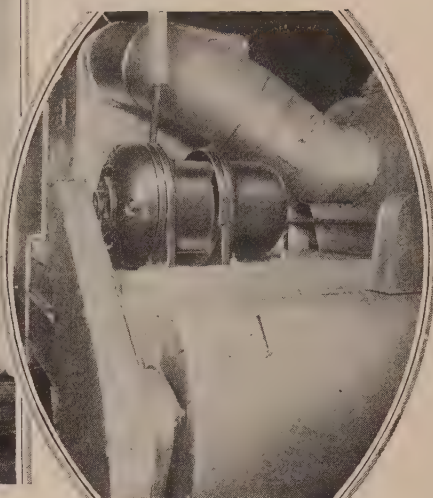
A general view of the big capacity, 5-unit Emerson cylinder Separator, used in many of the largest and most modern elevators in America.

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Ira Bingaman Elevator, Brinsmade, N. D.



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Type SCR (Form RA) is the name of General Electric's remarkable single-phase, enclosed, fan-cooled motor. It is the simplest single-phase motor on the market—different from all others in that it has no short-circuiting switches or other devices to go wrong.

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Type SCR keeps down the power bills, requires practically no attention, and will give you years of safe and reliable operation. If you are on single-phase lines, specify G-E Type SCR (Form RA) motors.

Ira Bingaman's 25,000-bu. elevator is one of the finest in North Dakota. It was built by Ibberson and insured by the Mill Mutuals. Hinckley supplied the head drives; Carter-Mayhew, the cleaner; Curtis, the air compressor. It is served by the Ottertail Power Company. It is completely equipped with G-E single-phase, totally enclosed, fan-cooled motors.



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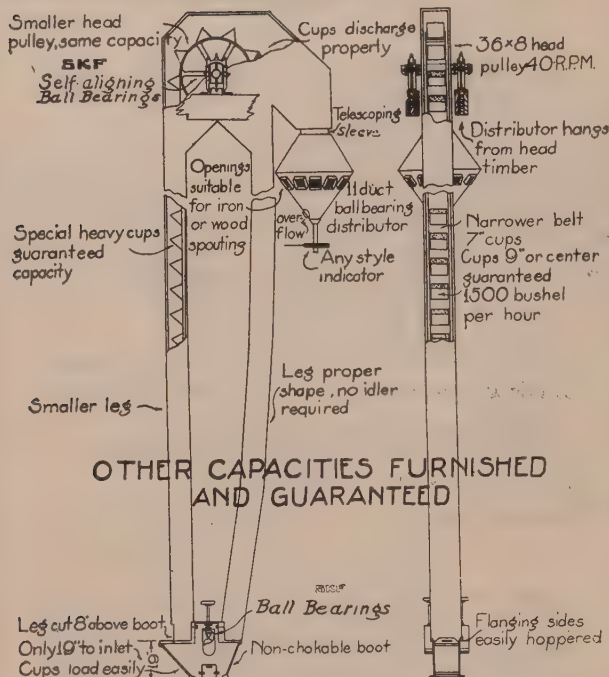
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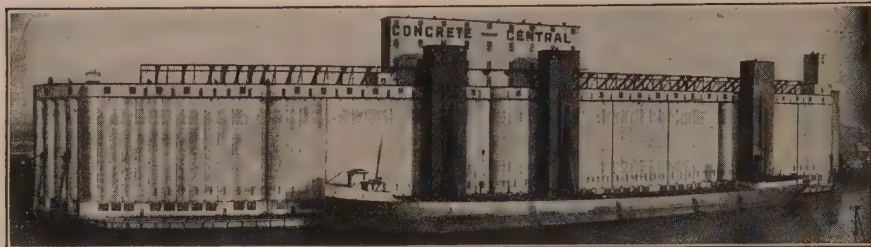
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Operated by
The Eastern Grain,
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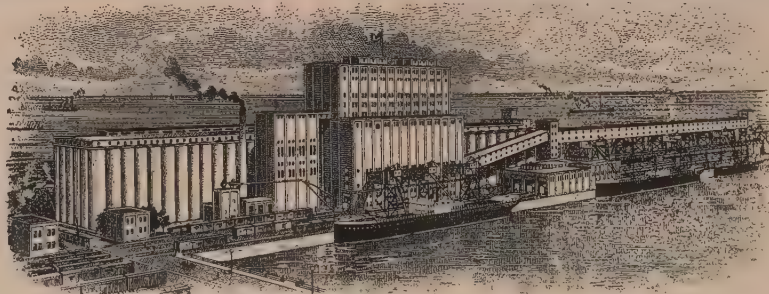


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Capacity
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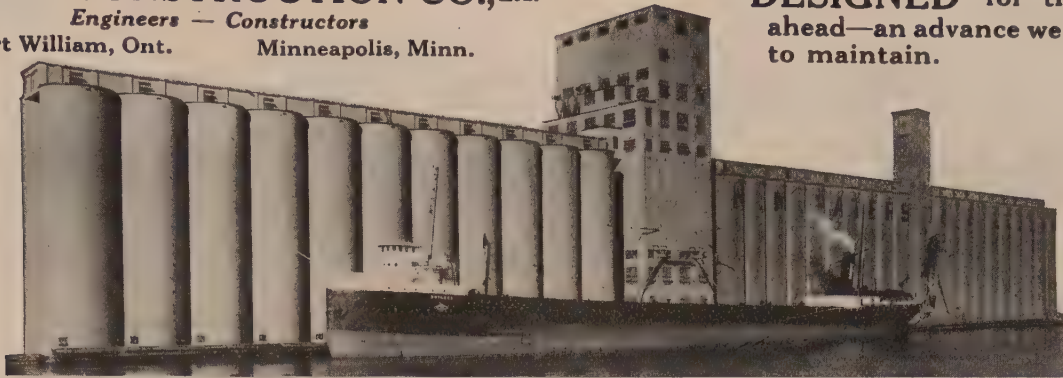
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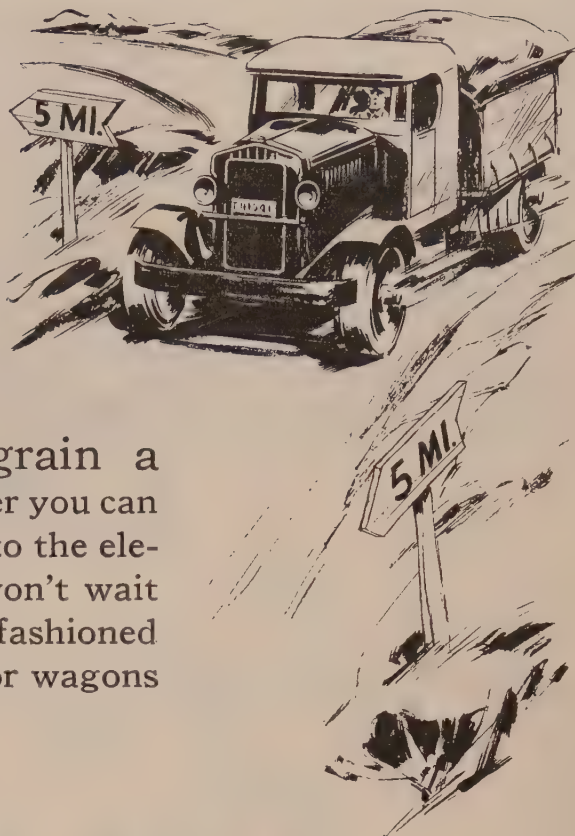
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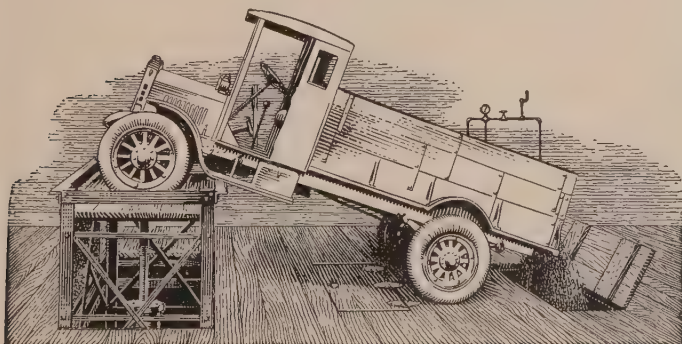
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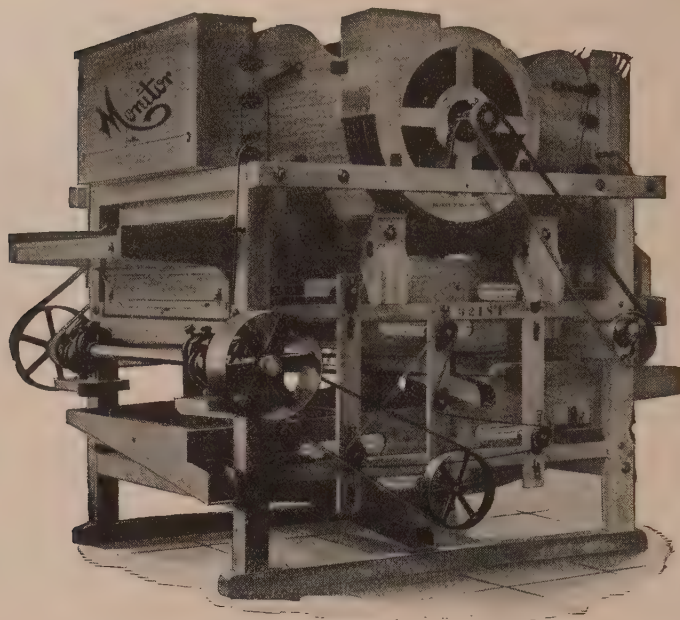
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FACTORY • modern
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With a MONITOR Flax Cleaner in your plant, you can clean Flax perfectly and profitably.

Many elevators have more or less Flax to handle or could handle it with profit if they were equipped to clean it. It's a difficult grain to clean but the MONITOR does it perfectly.

No more dockage because of foreign seeds in the Flax when a MONITOR is handling it. The machine gets them all out and when you ship, you know that the car is going to grade for it is commercially pure.

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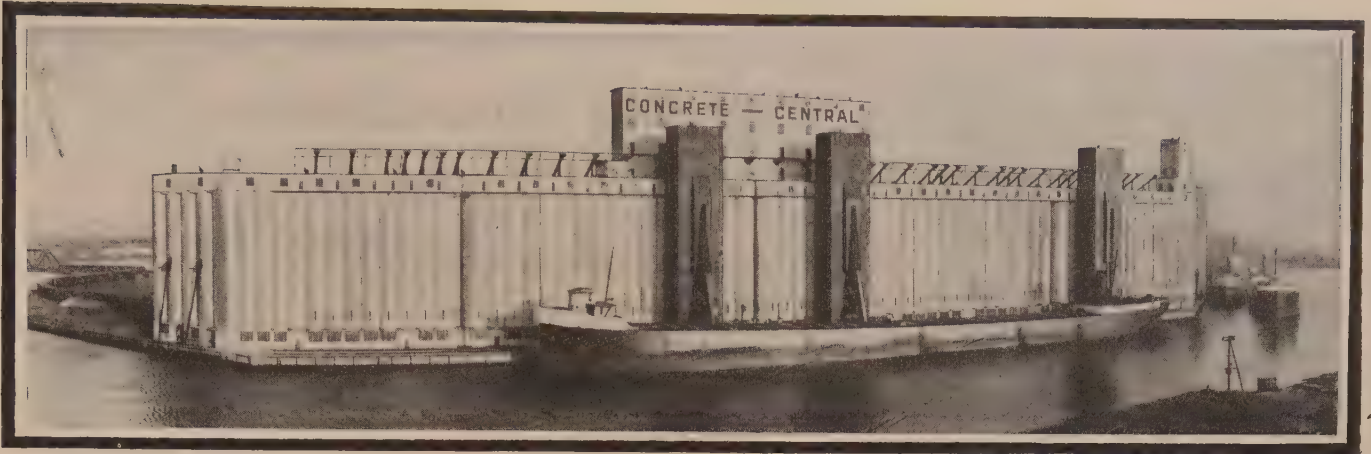
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Tillsonburg, Ontario



Concrete Central Elevator, Buffalo, N. Y.

Serving Many of the World's Largest Grain Elevators

IT has been our pleasure to furnish equipment for many of the largest grain elevators in the world. We appreciate the opportunity that has been given us to play a role in furnishing equipment such as belt conveyors, marine legs, car pullers, spouting, elevators, power transmission machinery, etc., in these modern structures, and take pride in the confidence that has permitted this association.

Webster equipment for grain elevators is ruggedly built to withstand hard usage. It is designed and made in our own factories by skilled workmen and of the best materials.

Engineers and Builders of grain elevators will therefore find it worth while to work with Webster Engineers on their grain handling problems. They will help in selecting suitable equipment to meet your particular requirements. This service is at your disposal.

THE WEBSTER MFG. COMPANY

1856 North Kostner Ave.

CHICAGO

WEBSTER INGLIS, LIMITED Toronto Ont.

Leaky Cars

You Know What They Cost

Kennedy Car Liners

SOLVE THIS PROBLEM

Prevent Leakage of Grain In Transit

**NO WASTE — EFFECTIVE
INEXPENSIVE — EASILY INSTALLED**

We Have Car Liners to Take Care of All Cases of Bad Order Cars

Inquiries for Details Invited.

The Kennedy Car Liner & Bag Co.

Shelbyville—Indiana

Canadian Plant At Woodstock, Ont.

Wochenschrift

“Die Mühle”

**Internationale Wochenschrift für Praxis und
Wissenschaft der Müllerei**

Inhalts—und umfangreichstes deutsches Mühlenfachblatt und zugleich ältestes der Welt.
Mitarbeiter aus Praxis und Wissenschaft in fast allen Erdteilen.

Kostenlose Auskunfterteilung über alle einschläg. Fragen sowie über Bezugsquellen jeder Art.

Bezugspreis vierteljährlich einschl. Porto \$1.10.

Probenummer kostenlos.

Verlag Moritz Schäfer, Leipzig C 1/23, Salomonstr. 8

WHAT DO YOU NEED?

to modernize your plant so it will minimize your labor and increase your profits? Is it here?

Account Books
Attrition Mill
Bag Closing Machine
Bags and Burlap
Bearings { Roller
Belting { Ball
Bin Thermometer
Bin Valves
Bleachers and Purifiers
Boots
Buckets
Car Liners
Car Loader
Car { Puller
Car { Pusher
Car Seals
Cipher Codes
Claim (R. R.) Collection
Clover Huller
Coal Conveyor
Corn Cracker
Conveying Machinery
Distributor
Dockage Tester
Dump
Dust Collector
Dust Protector
Elevator Leg
Elevator Paint
Feed Formulas
Feed Ingredients
Feed Mixer { Dry
Feed Mill { Molasses
Fire Barrels
Fire Extinguishers
Friction Clutch
Grain Cleaner
Grain Drier
Grain Tables
Hammer Mill

Head Drive
Leg Backstop
Lightning Rods
Loading Spout
Magnetic Separator
Manlift
Moisture Tester
Motor Control
Mustard Seed Separator
Oat Clipper
Oat Huller
Plans of Grain Elevators
Portable Elevator
Power { Oil Engine
Power { Motors
Power Shovel
Railroad Claim Books
Renewable Fuse
Rope Drive
Safety Steel Sash
Sample Envelopes
Truck
Scales { Hopper
Scale { Automatic
Scale Tickets
Scarifying Machine
Screw Conveyor
Seed Treating { Machine
Separator { Chemicals
Sheller
Siding-Roofing { Asbestos
Steel or Zinc
Silent Chain Drive
Speed Reduction Units
Spouting
Storage Tanks
Testing Apparatus
Transmission Machinery
Waterproofing (Cement)
Weevil Exterminator
Wheat Washer

Draw a line through the supplies wanted, and write us regarding your contemplated improvements or changes. We will place you in communication with reputable firms specializing in what you need, to the end that you will receive information regarding the latest and best.

INFORMATION BUREAU

Grain Dealers Journal, 309 So. La Salle St., Chicago

Rid Your Elevator of RATS and MICE

These rodents do millions of dollars' damage in elevators to sack grain, seeds, feed, etc.

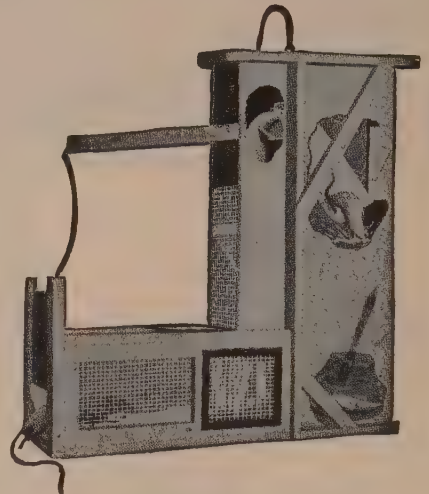
You can eliminate losses in your plant by using

“PEERLESS”
TRADE MARK REGISTERED

Automatic Rat and
Mouse Traps.

This Automatic Trap catches and kills by the wholesale. Each victim resets the trap for the next. Clean, sanitary and lasts for years.

It has made good under the most desperate conditions in thousands of elevators, seed houses, flour and feed mills. Endorsed by leading firms in all lines of business. Over 150,000 in use.



Write today for full
information

Each victim sets the trap for its followers

A. O. Automatic Trap Co.

630 Jackson Boulevard

Chicago, Illinois

Too Many Buyers

Read this letter received from
Cook Bros., Woodward, Iowa.

Grain Dealers Journal, Woodward, Iowa.
Chicago, Ill.

Gentlemen:—You may take out our two ads as we have received two checks for the mill and closed a deal for a motor, both results from the first issue of your Journal containing our ad.

Yours very truly,
COOK BROTHERS.

Here are the ads referred to

MACHINERY FOR SALE

FOR SALE—Three Roll Willford Mill in good condition; \$50.00 buys it. Cook Bros., Woodward, Iowa.

DYNAMOS AND MOTORS

We want a 7 to 10 Horse Direct Current 500 Volt, about 1000 Revolutions per minute, Electric Motor. Write Cook Bros., Woodward, Iowa.

This is only one of many instances where the “WANTED—FOR SALE” columns of the Grain Dealers Journal, Chicago, have proven to grain elevator owners the logical market place for Second-Hand Machinery.

These ads cost but 25c per type line each insertion.

**If
You
Handle
Coal**

It will pay you to become a regular reader of

THE RETAIL COALMAN

and learn what successful retailers are doing to make their business more profitable. A newsy, snappy magazine full of practical ideas and suggestions that will make you money.

Send \$1.50 for a year's trial subscription. Your money cheerfully refunded if not entirely satisfied.

THE RETAIL COALMAN

1223 Monadnock Block

Chicago, Ill.

Extensively Used by U. S. Dept. of Agriculture, Federal and State Grain Inspection Departments, Grain Trade, etc.

GRAIN TESTING SCALES



No. 4000

Used in Moisture Testing

Complete catalog No. 335G on request.

THE TORSION BALANCE CO.

New York

Chicago

San Francisco



Adaptability

Falk Speed Reducers are used for reversing service of course. And the same standard units used for reduction of speed are used for step-up drives—speed-increasing. Accuracy in gear cutting, symmetrical design of unit, giving equal bearing pressures, make Falk Speed Reducers the dependable and economical selection for a wide range of applications. Standard units in single, double and triple reductions in ratios from 1.75:1 to 300:1. Rated for continuous duty at guaranteed efficiencies.

An Engineering Department is maintained to give you estimates promptly on any speed changing problem.

Send for Bulletin 190, describing Falk Speed Reducers and containing rating and dimension tables.

THE FALK CORPORATION MILWAUKEE

New York Albany Wilkes-Barre Pittsburgh Birmingham Detroit
Chicago Denver San Francisco Portland Minneapolis St. Louis

Canada: The William Kennedy & Sons, Ltd., Owen Sound, Ontario
Exclusive Sales Representatives and Licensed Manufacturers
under Falk Patents. Branches: Halifax Montreal
Toronto Cobalt Winnipeg Vancouver

FALK
DIESEL
ENGINE

FALK
HERRINGBONE
GEARS

FALK
SPEED
REDUCERS

FALK
FLEXIBLE
COUPLINGS

FALK
STEEL
CASTINGS



Wanted and For Sale

The rate for advertisements in this department is 25 cents per type line each insertion

ELEVATORS FOR SALE

NORTH CENTRAL KANSAS—8000 bus. elevator for sale or trade; on R. I. Write 62J10, Grain Dealers Journal, Chicago, Ill.

WESTERN KANSAS—Three elevators for sale, main line railroad, prospects are fine. Write 62H5, Grain Dealers Journal, Chicago, Ill.

KANSAS GRAIN FIRM, nationally known, going good, will sell several country elevators. Write 62H4, Grain Dealers Journal, Chicago, Ill.

Some **SERVICE** to your ads. I sold my elevator to the first man that answered the ad. But I received a nice number of inquiries, too. Kansas Dealer.

SOUTH DAKOTA—Grain elevator for sale. Electrically equipped, in first class condition; ample territory in good grain belt; a real buy. Write F. A. Kohlhoff, Stratford, S. D.

CENTRAL NEBRASKA—Elevator feed and coal business for sale. 50,000 bus. capacity; truck scale and dump. In good territory. Write 62J11, Grain Dealers Journal, Chicago, Ill.

FOR SALE—CHEAP

CHICAGO TERMINAL ELEVATORS. CAPACITY, 125,000 BUS. WRITE 62C7, GRAIN DEALERS JOURNAL, CHICAGO.

SOUTHERN MINN.—Good cribbed elevator, doing good business in grain, feed, coal and feed grinding. \$11,000 and stock invoice. For information write 62H7, Grain Dealers Journal, Chicago, Ill.

SOUTHERN COLORADO—Elevator, feed mill and feed business for sale to settle an estate; doing good business; in fine farming community. For further information write 62F11, Grain Dealers Journal, Chicago, Ill.

CENTRAL ILLINOIS—Three first class grain elevators in the best grain territory. All equipped with motor power. Will sell or trade for good Illinois or Iowa land. Write 62H12, Grain Dealer Journal, Chicago, Ill.

SOUTHWESTERN IOWA—Excellent 18,000 bus. iron clad elevator with sidelines of coal and feed for sale. Electrically equipped. Located 50 miles from Omaha. Priced right for quick sale. Write Griswold Co-operative Ass'n, Griswold, Iowa.

WANT ADS WORK WONDERS.

They sell elevators, find help and partners, secure machines and engines which you want, sell those for which you have no further use, and perform a myriad of kindred services for shrewd people who use them regularly. **READ and USE THEM.**

MISSOURI—15,000 bushel elevator for sale; frame; iron-clad; cribbed; built in 1923; also brick warehouse 30x80. Good condition. Fine location on paved street, state highway and switch track. Will sell separate or together. Terms, if desired. Hughes Bank, Richmond, Mo.

KANSAS—Modern elevator located in best grain county for sale. Doing good volume grain, coal, and feed business. Also smaller elevator at nearby station handled under same management. Crop prospects 100% perfect. Good reason for selling. Address 62J22, Grain Dealers Journal, Chicago, Ill.

ELEVATORS FOR SALE.

INDIANA—40,000 bus. capacity elevator for sale; iron clad; good condition. W. G. Sweet, Royal Centre, Ind.

KANSAS elevator for sale—At one-third original cost. For information write Cambridge State Bank, Cambridge, Kan.

YOU CAN SECURE a partner if you make your wants known to the grain trade through the Partners Wanted column of the Grain Dealers Journal.

ULLIN, ILL.—Small country elevator, warehouse, wagon scale and corn crib or coal bin; on hard road No. 2. Price reasonable. Sutherland Flour Mills Co., Cairo, Ill.

FRANKLIN GROVE, ILL.—One of the best equipped elevators in Northern Ill., on C. & N. W. R. R. For information write or call G. W. Burch, Dixon, Ill., Ford Agency.

CENTRAL NEBRASKA—Elevator, coal and feed business, 15,000 bus. capacity; concrete construction; in best grain territory. Write 62H9, Grain Dealers Journal, Chicago, Ill.

EASTERN KANSAS—5,000-bu. Elevator with warehouse. Only one in town. Good location for feed mill and feed business. Excellent prospect for wheat crop. Small payment down will handle. Write 62H6, Grain Dealers Journal, Chicago, Ill.

CENTRAL IOWA—2 country elevators, 20,000 and 8,000 bus. respectively; located at non-competitive points. Each 100,000 bus. station, feed is good sideline. Wish to sell on account of poor health. Write 62J8, Grain Dealers Journal, Chicago, Ill.

ILLINOIS — 26,000-bushel, modern concrete elevator to lease. Good farming community, seven miles to closest station. Good opportunity for gasoline; fencing; seeds; machinery, etc. References required. \$1,400 per year. Write Geo. P. DeVault, Sec'y, Edwards, Ill.

KANSAS Elevator practically sold after three insertions. Here's what the advertiser writes: "We enclose check for three insertions of our ad. We have had more than a dozen inquiries from our ad and believe that we will be able to effect a sale." This proves conclusively the value of a Journal Want-Ad.

KANSAS—14,000 bus. grain elevator for sale; built in 1927; electric power; cleaners; feed rolls; hopper scales, etc. Concrete warehouse and office, ample switches and ground. Doing a good grain and coal business. Present prospects for growing crop never better. L. D. Flanagan, Dodge City, Kans.

BARGAIN IF TAKEN AT ONCE—Some one is always looking for an elevator at a good grain point and reads these ads just like you're doing now, so if you wish to dispose of your present property, enlarge your present interests, or embark in the grain business, **USE** these columns to your best advantage just as others are doing. **WE WILL** assist you in the composition of copy free. We are in business to be of service to **YOU**. There is no wrong time to put an ad in the columns of the Journal. **TRY IT.**

ELEVATORS FOR SALE OR LEASE

OKLAHOMA—12,000-bushel up-to-date farmers elevator for sale or lease. New scales; new truck dump; good residence; garage; coal sheds and other equipment. Write E. G. Hodges, Sec'y, Jefferson, Okla.

CHOOSE YOUR ELEVATOR from the many offered. Insert an advertisement in the "Elevators Wanted" column of the Grain Dealers Journal, and select one at a satisfactory price and station.

ELEVATORS WANTED

OKLAHOMA ELEVATOR WANTED in wheat section, no junk considered. Or would buy stock in farmers elevator and take management. Write 62H17, Grain Dealers Journal, Chicago.

THE WANTED-FOR SALE DEPARTMENT of the Grain Dealers Journal is a market place where buyer and seller, employer and employee, and those offering investments can meet to their mutual advantage and profit and it will pay every subscriber to give these columns a close study twice each month, because of the constantly changing variety of opportunities seeking your consideration.

ELEVATOR BROKERS.

ALWAYS HAVE ELEVATORS for sale. To save time, please state amount you wish to invest and location you prefer. James M. Maguire, 6440 Minerva Ave., Chicago, Ill.

IF YOU DO NOT find the elevator you want advertised, place your wants in the "Elevators Wanted" section and you will receive full particulars regarding many desirable properties not yet advertised.

MILLS AND ELEVATORS FOR SALE.

FOR SALE AT A BARGAIN

Concrete and steel elevator, 75,000 bushels; meal, corn chop, poultry feed and dairy feed mill in connection; on deeded land; oil engine in mill, electric power in elevator. Well located in Eastern Kansas, doing fine business and for sale on account of age and health of owner. Terms if desired. Address 62F23, Grain Dealers Journal, Chicago, Ill.

FLOUR FOR SALE.

FLOUR MILL BARGAIN.

TEXAS—We offer for sale a controlling interest or all of our 200 barrel flour mill with 45,000 bu. storage and a 100 barrel corn meal mill in connection, feed grinders and batch mixers for chicken feed. Transit privilege on 3 railroads. The mill is in operation every day and has always been a paying proposition and shows a net profit of more than \$1,000 per month for 1929. If taken before May 31st, purchaser may step right in and the mill need not close down a day. The sale is imperative to settle an estate. Address all communications to Stamford Mill & Elevator Co., Stamford, Texas.

SAMPLE ENVELOPES

SAMPLE ENVELOPES—SPEAR SAFETY—for mailing samples of grain, feed and seed. Made of heavy kraft paper, strong and durable, size 4½x7 inches. Have limited supply to sell at \$2.60 per hundred or in lots of 500, \$2.30 per hundred f. o. b. Chicago. Sample mailed on request. Grain Dealers Journal, 309 S. La Salle St., Chicago, Ill.

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES

NORTH EAST KANSAS—Grain, Feed and Coal Business for sale. Address Kanel & Miller, Hamlin, Kansas.

FEED, Coal and Milling Business for sale; electrically operated; right price; no trade. Write Bert Rowe, Kent, Ill.

COAL BUSINESS in a real live eastern Iowa city; big business and small investment with fine location. Address 62F1, Grain Dealers Journal, Chicago, Ill.

FEED AND COAL BUSINESS, fine location and doing exceptionally good business; handle all coal by electricity; also two resident homes; thirty miles west of Chicago. Write 62E14, Grain Dealers Journal, Chicago, Ill.

CENTRAL OHIO—Old established grain, coal, feed, seed and hardware business for sale. Located on main line of Penn. R. R. Has storage space for 11,000 bus. grain, 7 cars coal. Well equipped feed grinding plant in connection. Plant is motor driven throughout, is located in first class territory and has always proven a money maker. Will be sold on easy terms. For detailed information write 62J23, Grain Dealers Journal, Chicago, Ill.

HELP WANTED

WANTED—A man to manage a grain elevator Eastern Illinois. Will sell, lease, or employ with a working interest. Give experience and particulars in detail when answering. Address 62J21, Grain Dealers Journal, Chicago, Ill.

WANTED—A good live elevator manager between 25 and 45 years of age. A good mixer and capable of handling elevator side lines. Salary \$125.00 to \$150.00 per month to start. Write 62J5, Grain Dealers Journal, Chicago, Ill.

SUPERINTENDENT of feed mill wanted, one experienced in grinding, mixing and shipping. Only high class man with executive ability and good references will be considered. State experience, age, and salary expected. Communications will be treated strictly confidential. Write 62H11, Grain Dealers Journal, Chicago.

SCALES FOR SALE.

RICHARDSON Automatic Scales, 4 to 8 bu. capacity, for sale; fine condition. Also R. R. track scales. Address Standard Mill Supply Co., 501 Waldheim Bldg., Kansas City, Mo.

FOR SALE CHEAP—Ten bushel, 1250 bus. per hour, Richardson Automatic Scale. Only dumped 560,000 bus. Reason for selling, not using the elevator. Also 15 in. rubber belt with 14 in. cups on good as new. Write 62J19, Grain Dealers Journal, Chicago, Ill.

Purchase and Sale Contracts

Is a double page form designed for recording contracts for the purchase and contracts for the sale of grain. Each kind of grain is entered on a page by itself so dealer may quickly total columns, and ascertain whether he is long or short.

The left hand pages are devoted to—Purchased; the column headings being: Date; From Whom; Bushels; Grade; Delivery; Price; By Whom; Bot; How; and Remarks. The right hand pages show—Sold, under which the following information is recorded: Date; To Whom; Bushels; Grade; Shipment; Price; By Whom Sold; How; and Remarks.

The book is well printed and ruled on linen ledger paper, size 8½x14 in., and contains 80 double pages. Bound in full canvas and heavy board covers. Order Form 18 P & S. Price \$3.00.

Send all orders to

GRAIN DEALERS JOURNAL
309 S. La Salle St. Chicago, Ill

SITUATION WANTED.

WANT POSITION—as manager of grain elevator and feed business. Twenty years of successful experience and A1 reference. J. F. Decker, Lebanon, Ohio.

PRACTICAL GRAIN MAN with 13 years' elevator management desires position with good grain concern; can handle side lines. Write 62F13, Grain Dealers Journal, Chicago.

PRACTICAL GRAIN MAN with 20 years' experience managing elevators in Illinois for Farmers Elevators, Line Companies, and private individuals, desires position. Thoroughly capable and reliable, excellent references, have also solicited consignments. Write 62J16, Grain Dealers Journal, Chicago, Ill.

SUCCESSFUL AND EXPERIENCED farmers elevator manager with a real record desires position with good company; experienced in all side lines; good accountant; good mixer with public; Illinois or Indiana preferred. Address 61Z10, Grain Dealers Journal, Chicago, Ill.

THE BEST WAY to dispose of anything is to advertise it. You may have something to sell or trade which would be of advantage to many who are unaware of the opportunity offered because you are not letting it be known to our subscribers through the columns of this publication.

SCALES WANTED.

WANTED—Richardson Automatic grain and bag portable scales. State capacity, how long used and lowest price. Morse Engineering Co., 502 Waldheim Bldg., Kansas City, Mo.

WANTED—Richardson Automatic Elevator scale, give size, condition, etc. Brocton Elevator Company, Brocton, Illinois.

MOTORS FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—100 H. P., 3 Phase A. C. Westinghouse Motor, 1 No. 5A Ball Bearing Monitor Cleaner, 1 No. 5 Millers Special Williams Mill, also large size Williams Hammer Mill. Write Durant Feed Co., 131 S. 2nd, Durant, Okla.

FOR SALE—One slightly used Fairbanks-Morse, 20 H.P. Induction Motor, 3 phase, 60 cycle, 220 volt, with starting box. Priced right for quick sale. Address Farmers Co-op. Elev. Co., Albert City, Iowa.

ELECTRICAL MACHINERY—Motors and Generators, A. C. and D. C. for sale at attractive prices. Large stock of new and rebuilt motors, starters, generators and switchboards on hand at all times. Write for our Stock List and Prices. Send us your next motor repair job for prompt repairs at reasonable prices. V. M. Nussbaum & Co., Fort Wayne, Ind.

KEEP POSTED

GRAIN DEALERS JOURNAL

309 So. La Salle St., Chicago, Ill.

Gentlemen:—In order to keep us posted regarding what is going on in the grain trade outside our office, please send us the *Grain Dealers Journal* on the 10th and 25th of each month. Enclosed find Two Dollars for one year.

Name of Firm.....

Capacity of Elevator.....

Post Office.....

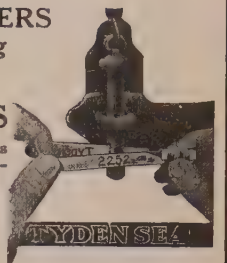
State.....

10,000 SHIPPERS
Are now using

TYDEN CAR SEALS

Bearing shipper's name and consecutive numbers.

Prevent
CLAIM LOSSES
Write for samples and prices.



INTERNATIONAL SEAL & LOCK CO.

Railway Exchange Bldg., Chicago, Ill.

When In Minneapolis
Stay At

The NEW NICOLLET HOTEL

Opposite Tourist Bureau on
Washington Avenue
The Northwest's Finest Hotel.
600 rooms with bath or
connecting.

Every room an outside room.
Largest and Finest Ballroom
in the Northwest.

Rates:

59 Rooms at \$2.00	257 Rooms at \$3.50
68 Rooms at \$2.50	41 Rooms at \$4.00
84 Rooms at \$3.00	38 Rooms at \$5.00
Suites and Special Rooms at \$6.00 to \$9.00	

MAIN DINING ROOM COFFEE SHOP

3 Blocks from both Depots, Retail Center and Wholesale Center.
W. B. CLARK, Mgr.

IF YOU WANT

regular country shippers
to become familiar with
your firm name, place
your "ad" here :: ::

MACHINES FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—300 Salem and Buffalo elevator buckets, 6x18, in good condition and at a low price. The Riess Co., 407-9 Mitchell Bldg., Milwaukee, Wis.

ONE WESTERN gyrating Corn Cleaner for sale, 225 bushels per hour, used only two months. Price \$60.00. Write 62J1, Grain Dealers Journal, Chicago, Ill.

FOR SALE—One 15-h.p. Fairbanks-Morse gas engine, good condition; 300 ft. 1" rope, good as new; 40 ft. stitched canvas belt, 8" 4 ply. Luton Elevator Co., Luton, Ia.

FOR SALE—Union Special, Type "L", motor driven, bag closing machine. Write or wire STANDARD MILL SUPPLY COMPANY, 502 Waldheim Bldg., Kansas City, Mo.

ATTRITION MILL PLATES

3 sets new plates for 20" Monarch mill; 2 sets new plates for 20" Robinson Attrition mill. L. F. Perrin, Box 375, Pt. Huron, Mich.

FOR SALE—One Boss air blast car loader, one suction fan, one 44"x12" iron pulley on 2 3/16" shaft 48" long, one 40"x7" split iron pulley, assorted shafting and pulleys. Write Kerrick Grain Co., Normal, Ill.

FOR QUICK SALE.

Motor and belt driven single and double head attrition mills, slightly used, fully guaranteed. Wire, phone or write for extremely attractive prices. DIAMOND HULLER CO., Winona, Minn.

CONVEYOR SPECIALS.

Screw conveyors—1100' 12" Steel Boxed; 2 80', 1 100' 16".

Bucket conveyors—1 40' C-C; 1 15' C-C; 1 63' C-C; 1 57' C-C Steel Encased, including boots and drives.

Apron or pan conveyors—2 100' and 1 40' C-C 48" wide.

Belt conveyors—24" wide, 2000' various lengths. Complete with troughed idlers, gears, guides, take-ups, head and tail pulleys, etc., but no belting.

Scraper conveyors—2000' Bartlett & Snow double strand chain conveyor with scraping flights, in various lengths. Each length complete with return, steel supporting frame-work, head and tail driving chain sprockets, gearing, etc. All of the above in fine condition and priced for quick removal. Send for Complete details. Consolidated Products Co., Inc., 14-17 Park Row, N. Y. C., Barclay 0600.

MACHINES FOR SALE.

BATCH MIXERS.

Latest type, very best on the market, from 400 to 4,000 pounds capacity. Prices reasonable, let us have your inquiries for prompt shipment. Standard Mill Supply Company, 502 Waldheim Bldg., Kansas City, Mo.

NEW AND USED MACHINERY FOR SALE.

One 22-in. double head Bauer ball bearing motor driven, Attrition Mills; 1 three pair high 9x18 Allis Feed Mill, in excellent condition; 1 Hess corn and grain drier, new, never has been set up, capacity 1,200 bu. per 24 hrs. For reasonable quotations on all kinds of mill and elevator equipment write or wire STANDARD MILL SUPPLY COMPANY, 501 Waldheim Building, Kansas City, Mo.

BARGAINS IN MACHINERY—One Bauer Bros. ball bearing 22" belt drive attrition mill with counter shaft, and unique No. 3 elevator and bagger. One three pair high 9x23" Nordyke Marmon Roller Mill. One Economy Cracked Corn Grader. One Triumph Corn Sheller, style A. The above machines are all in good mechanical condition, and will be sold cheap. Kern & Kirtley Co., Whitestown, Ind.

SECOND HAND ELEVATOR MACHINERY

- 1 Globe truck dump.
- 1 Four bus. Richardson automatic scale.
- 1 Hall signaling distributor "10."
- 1 Van Ness safety man lift.
- 1 Complete single rope drive with 26 in. plain swinging tension.
- 1 60 in. wood split pulley.
- 2 36 in. wood split pulley.
- 1 28 in. wood split pulley.
- 1 32" 14, steel pulley 1 15/16 bore.
- 1 36" 14, steel pulley 1 15/16 bore.
- 30 ft 1 15/16 steel shafting.

Trego County Co-op. Ass'n, Wakeeney, Kan.

REAL BARGAINS.

Prompt Attention. Quick Shipments. When in need of elevator or mill machinery. notify us. We are headquarters for power and transmission equipment, and have on hand several well-known makes of motors, boilers, engines, etc.

Send us list of all your wants. We can supply you with full line of machinery for elevators, flour, corn and cereal mills. Complete equipment for modern mills of all kinds, molasses, stock and poultry feed plants, plans, specifications, flow sheets, etc., our specialty. Write us without delay.

SPROUT, WALDRON & CO.,
9 S. Clinton St., Chicago, Ill.

MACHINES FOR SALE

FOR SALE—Car loader, air blaster, new, very best on the market, reasonable. Write or wire 502 Waldheim Bldg., Kansas City, Mo.

FOR SALE—18 inch Monarch Attrition Mill, 10-h. p. motors, 2-phase, 60 cycle, alternating current, 220 volts; excellent condition; a bargain at \$200.00. Write C. B. Crumpacker, Afton, Iowa.

ENGINES WANTED

WANTED—5 to 10 H. P. boiler, in good condition, state price. Geis-Price Elevator Company, Enid, Okla.

WANTED—One either 10" or 12" head iron pulley and iron boot, same size grain cups, 100 feet same size belt, Globe dump, 20 H. P. motor all second hand, but good. Write 62J13, Grain Dealers Journal, Chicago, Ill.

WANTED—About 70 feet of double leather belting, 9 inches wide.—Morris City Mills, Morris, Minn.

ENGINES FOR SALE

OIL ENGINES

and other Power Equipment
4-page Bulletin of Bargains just issued
ZELNICKER in ST. LOUIS
Rails, Equipment, Heavy Machinery

HELPFUL BOOKS FOR CARLOT GRAIN HANDLERS.

Clark's Fractional Values table is on heavy cardboard, 9 1/2 x 11 inches, showing the value of any quantity from 1 to 50,000 bushels by ten bus. breaks at 1/8, 1/4, 3/8, 1/2, 5/8, 3/4 and 7/8 cents. The number of bushels is shown in red and the value in black. Price 25 cents.

Clark's Decimal Wheat Values cover only wheat and show the value at a glance or with one addition of any quantity of wheat from 10 lbs. to 100,000 lbs. at any market price from 50 cents to \$2.39 per bushel. Printed on ledger paper and bound in art canvas. Weight 12 ozs. Order Form 33XX. Price \$2.00.

Purchase and Sale Contracts give a quick reference to Purchases and Sales. The Purchases being recorded on the left hand page and Sales on the right so user can quickly determine if he is long or short. Bound in tan canvas. 100 double pages size 8 1/2 x 14 ins. Order Form 18 P&S. Price \$3.00. Weight 2 1/2 lbs.

All prices are f. o. b. Chicago.

GRAIN DEALERS JOURNAL

309 So. LaSalle St., Chicago, Ill.

Truck Loads to Bushels

Direct Reduction Grain Tables on cards reduce any weight from 600 to 12,090 lbs. to bushels of 32, 48, 56, 60, 70 and 75 lbs. by 10-pound breaks. Just the thing for truck loads.

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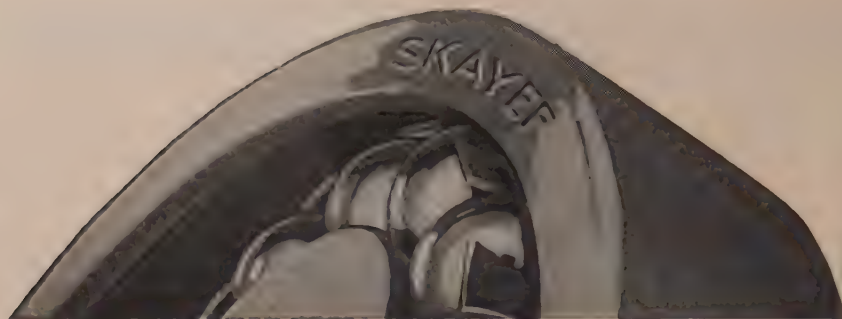
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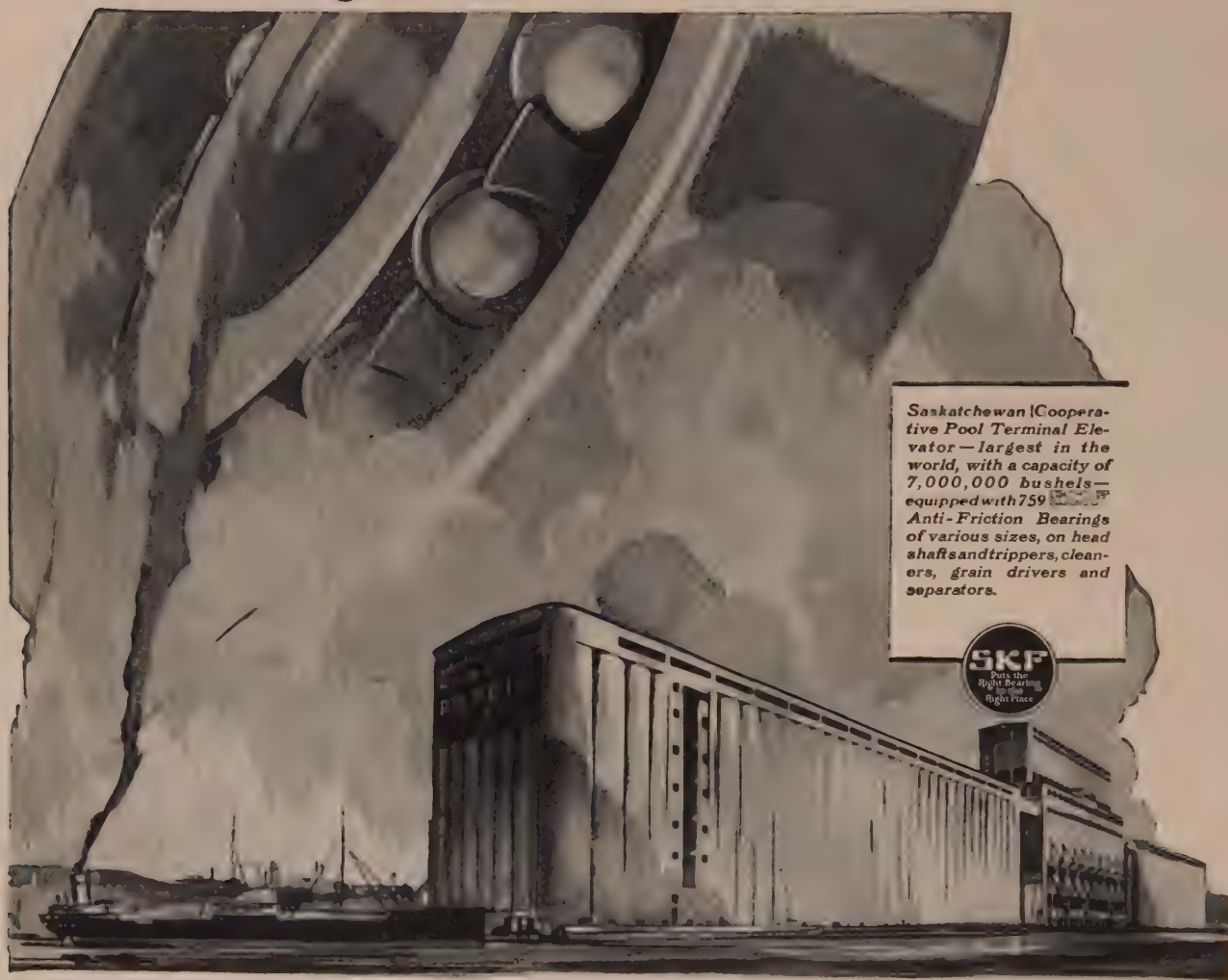
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LETTERS on subjects of interest to those engaged in the grain trade, news items, reports on crops, grain movement, new grain firms, new grain elevators, contemplated improvements, grain receipts, shipments, and cars leaking grain in transit, are always welcome. Let us hear from you.

QUERIES for grain trade information not found in the Journal are invited. Address "Asked-Answered" department. The service is free.

CHICAGO, MAY 10, 1929

RAISING YOUR own bid serves principally to destroy the farmers confidence in your first bids thereafter.

STARTING TO BUILD a new elevator without clear cut plans and specifications is likely to result in expensive disappointment.

THE WIND has been having a happy time with grain elevators everywhere this spring, much to the disgust of the insurance companies writing cyclone insurance.

RUMORS of dissension in the Canadian wheat pool are denied by the management; but it will be interesting to observe how the membership reacts to the present low price of wheat, particularly since there was in store in Canada before the opening of navigation 224,000,000 bus. of wheat.

MINNESOTA'S legislature has killed the bill taxing line companies extra for every additional station retailing side lines, incidental to a bill against the chain stores. Concerns operating more than one place of business should not be penalized for that reason, but only when they (or the proprietor of a single store) resort to unfair methods of competition.

ORDERLY MARKETING—refuse to sell it to them when they want it; and try to sell it to them when they don't want it. Refuse to sell when they are willing to pay \$1.30 per bushel; and later try to get them to take it at 95 cents. If the farmer kicks about this 35 cents loss charge him 5 cents extra for the benefits (?) of pool management.

IF THE trade becomes convinced that freight rates on grain for export will surely be advanced September 30 much of the new crop of winter wheat will be moved abroad before that date.

THE ACTIVITY in the improving of old and the building of new grain elevators reflected in our news columns proves that many enterprising dealers have every assurance of a good business on the new crop.

THE MARKET for the early movement of wheat from the Southwestern states was spoiled last July by the Canadian pool slipping in ahead and filling up European buyers. This year, however, Argentina and the Gulf are right there with the cut prices.

THE BOARD OF TRADE of Chicago can safely be trusted by the state of Illinois to scrutinize the stocks traded in so that it will be unnecessary to apply the blue sky test to listed securities. When one department of the state government at Springfield reeks with graft, as testified by the head of the bureau of registration and education, why entrust the duty of passing upon Board of Trade securities to the secretary of state's office?

ELEVATOR and commercial reserves retained by the Pool in Canada are subject to tax the same as the reserves of any ordinary company, according to the Income Tax Department, which has brought suit against the Saskatchewan Pool. It is the duty of all good citizens to contribute their share of taxes to maintain the services under which they operate, and the regular dealer ought not to be required to pay taxes properly due from his business competitor.

NEBRASKA DEALERS have been struggling along without conferences and without consideration for their brother dealers so long they should quickly recognize the great advantage of meeting together locally occasionally and discussing their trade problems. The new secretary of the Nebraska State Ass'n has called a number of local meetings which should prove most encouraging to the dealers of the state. Doubtless the interest and attendance will be large at each meeting.

THE NEBRASKA wheat pool has had a precarious existence for five years, but judging from recent reports a new gang of high powered salesmen are actively engaged in inducing suckers to pay real money for the privilege of selling wheat thru the pool at a price ten to fourteen cents below what they could obtain in the open market. The relief most deeply needed by a majority of our grain growers is protection from agitators, sharpers and political pot boilers who persistently prey upon them.

ELEVATOR operators who have received no grain since last December because of impassable roads will deeply sympathize with Iowa dealers who are now receiving corn contracted for December delivery. The farmer's excuse is no doubt a valid one. When Iowa has spent its hundred millions dollars on new concrete roads, more country elevator operators of that state will receive some grain each month of the year. Farmers will have some chance of delivering grain within the contract period.

OATS mixed with barley are due for a heavy discount of two to ten cents per bushel when bought for the millers of oat products, who are now such a large factor in the market. Shippers who can load oats of superior grade are rewarded by a premium.

A WET SPRING brings further complaints about water in the elevator boot or pit. Those building new elevators should take the precaution of waterproofing the pit and boot in such manner that no water can leak in, then take the additional precaution of providing good drainage of the elevator site.

CUBA is a good customer for the wheat flour and corn of the United States; and Canada in 1928 rose to first place as buyer of United States goods, having purchased \$916,156,000 worth. It should be obvious that these neighbors can not continue to buy largely of us unless we permit their natural products such as sugar and forest products to enter on favorable terms of duty. We may lose more than we gain by unwise tariff tinkering.

ADVICES from Brazil May 10 are that the government control of coffee prices is tottering. After Brazil valorized the price of coffee upward other countries increased their production to take advantage of the golden opportunity, so that now Brazil finds itself with 10,000,000 sacks of the old crop unsold with a new crop of 15,000,000 sacks coming on. With exports of only 10,000,000 sacks Brazil in a year will have 30,000,000 sacks on hand without a market. In the course of time dealers expect a spectacular crash.

THE PRODUCE MARKETING Act of British Columbia has just been amended to give the Board power to cancel the license of any shipper whom it has reason to believe is trying to evade any of the regulations. Shippers in that province do not like this any more than grain traders like the U. S. Grain Futures Act, containing a similar provision allowing the bureaucrats to rule a speculator off the board of trade. Small wonder that the producers are beginning to murmur against these restrictions on their market outlets.

THE COMMISSION investigating the grain trade of Canada discredits itself by recommending that the public operation of the publicly owned elevator at Fort William be discontinued in the same breath that it recommends government operation for the elevator to be built at Churchill. If government operation at Fort William is a failure, why not admit the fact and save the taxpayers money. When did government in any country perform a service more efficiently or at lower cost than private initiative and enterprise?

PROTEIN laboratories for testing wheat will be established at every crossroad by the Federal Government unless those who understand the worthless character of these tests get after their representatives in Congress quick. At the behest of a horde of lazy bureaucrats eager for more sinecures the Agricultural Com'te of the Senate has approved Senator Walsh's protein laboratory bill. The wide variation in the tests has caused many heavy losses to wheat buyers who have attempted to reflect protein premiums to the producers.

A FEW MORE bulkhandling grain elevators are being erected in the Pacific Coast states this year, still the San Francisco Grain Trade Ass'n has adopted a new rule governing the delivery of grain in good order sacks, "not turned, patched or branded." Evidently they expect to handle grain in bags for some time to come.

ANTIFRICTION bearings continue to gain in popularity with elevator owners as is fully reflected by many improvement news items in each number. Not only does this improvement reduce the fire hazard of the bearings, but it also reduces the power requirement of the plant, and minimizes the oil and labor needed to keep bearings lubricated.

THE WIND wasted in farm relief discussion at Washington could be used to advantage in blowing the fanning mills of the four spring wheat states, which produced 3,000,000 bus. of dockage in place of grain in 1928. The grain grower needs relief from the weed seeds that reduce yields, steal plant food, use up soil moisture, smother growing grain, increase cost of production and interfere with harvesting. The grain shipper needs relief from the dockage that spoil grain in store, lowers the grade, reduces the market value and increases the cost of handling, storing and shipping.

ELEVATOR men who operate hammer mills are duty bound to raise the charge for custom grinding of oats very fine. Not only does the fine grinding take excessive power, but it does not benefit the feeder to grind the hulls, as they have no feed value. They are ground only to minimize the evil of feeding hulls to stock, hogs especially. There is no reason why the elevator man should make a low charge for grinding and make it easy for the feeder to persist in a course that is uneconomic and harmful to the animals. The correct practice is to take off the hulls, after which fine grinding is unnecessary.

GRAIN GRADING SCHOOLS have recently been conducted at country points in Kansas for the training of country grain buyers for the proper classification of their purchases and for the enlightenment of producers in the hope of encouraging them to place their grain in marketable condition before offering it for sale. These training schools are shortly to be duplicated in Nebraska under the guidance of the Omaha Federal Grain Supervisors. Closer study given to the grading of grain by all concerned will help to place the marketing of grain on a safer basis, and should make the grading far more satisfactory to producers.

THE CHICAGO market will have an unlimited supply of money under a bill introduced by Senator Harry Wright of DeKalb in the state legislature to permit interest charges of more than 7 per cent on loans on warehouse receipts, bills of lading, stocks or other collateral. Under the present Illinois law arbitrarily fixing the maximum rate at 7 per cent whenever money loans for 8 per cent in New York it automatically flows from Chicago to that center. The lesson is that artificial restrictions overreach themselves and do more harm than good. With call loans limited to 7 per cent the new securities market contemplated by the Chicago Board of Trade never could be assured of funds in times of stress.

THE DUST explosion in a Manitoba elevator last week would seem to disprove the theory that grain dust will explode only after a long dry spell. Experience and experiments have proved to the complete conviction of every one familiar with the conditions surrounding grain elevators that grain dust is sure to explode whenever suspended in air in certain proportions and exposed to a flame or a spark.

LACK OF WATER is credited with permitting the burning of many grain elevators. In this as in every other number of the Journal are reports of the inability of the firemen to check the fire because the water supply was exhausted. No one can long fight fire without water, so it is up to the elevator owner to see to it that a bountiful supply is at hand all the time, lest the vigilant fire fiend take advantage of its absence.

SO FIRMLY convinced are grain dealers of the unsoundness of any price boosting scheme that they are unwilling to join forces with the drafters of farm relief legislation to present a plan that would be workable. Their aloofness has been translated wrongfully as opposition. By not participating in the draft of bills the grain dealers are losing a golden opportunity to shape the legislation so that their own interest as buyers and sellers would be fully protected. The clauses that the stabilization corporations shall buy and sell in the open market, and that existing facilities should be purchased of the grain dealers before constructing additional competing elevators are well enough as far as they go, but they do not stamp the bill as the grain dealers bill, nor array the dealers definitely as contributors to the cause of farm relief. Has the grain trade no genius compared with that of the millers who got 25 cents per barrel written into the Food Administration regulations during the war?

The Grain Blockade and Tight Money.

The extraordinary accumulation of grain clogging export routes is indirectly chargeable to the high rate of discount maintained by the federal reserve system.

All export business is affected by the ease with which it can be financed. When money was cheap in the United States it was loaned freely abroad and foreigners could import grain from the United States without paying for it. In the last five years the exports from America exceeded the imports \$375,000,000 to \$1,039,000,000. With the higher rates for money in the United States the foreigners prefer to cut down their borrowing, which in the past five or six years has amounted to \$1,000,000,000 to \$1,500,000,000 annually. American government loans and private investments abroad are requiring the payment of \$1,000,000,000 annually in interest; and during the first quarter of this year our export trade balance was \$295,167,000, the largest for any quarter since 1921.

Foreigners who would buy our wheat can not pay 8 per cent for money, which is the present rate for time money in New York. They find it more profitable to let the accumulated stocks of wheat lie on this side of the water while they loan what ready cash they can spare in the call money market.

What Futures Regulation Costs the Grain Grower.

Speculation as a powerful force to raise prices has been absent on any large scale since the spy system was imposed on speculators by the Grain Futures Act; and prices of cereals have not advanced proportionately to the high levels attained by stocks during the past two years. Fear of the Futures Law restrained the grain buyers, but the stock buyers feared neither God nor man and pushed up good securities to where they yield but 3 per cent.

It is true that the government's Federal Reserve Board is charged with trying to force down the prices of stocks by raising the discount rate, but the federal reserve banking law does not prevent outside capitalists from putting their money into the call money market on the exchanges, as there is no "stock loans act" like the "Grain Futures Act" to compel lenders to disclose how much they are lending and upon what.

On account of the bearish effect of restricted trading a com'te representing the various grain exchanges waited upon the Sec'y of Agriculture early in 1927 to demand a suspension of the reporting requirements, and the chairman of the business conduct com'te of the Chicago Board of Trade under date of Feb. 25, 1927, wired the Sec'y of Agriculture:

Urge immediate favorable consideration of suspension of regulation requiring daily reports on open grain trades by individuals, either members or nonmembers, of exchanges. We requested conference this subject about six weeks ago and market now needs freedom from such restrictions to provide broader market for absorption of hedges. Mr. Gates now in Washington and authorized to speak for us.

Accordingly the regulations calling for individual reports were suspended Feb. 26, 1927, and a year later, on Feb. 21, the Senate of the United States adopted a resolution requesting the Sec'y of Agriculture to investigate the effect of such suspension upon the producers of grain. After investigating for a year the Department of Agriculture on Mar. 2, 1929, transmitted its report, which has just now been made public.

A study of the report fully justifies all the allegations of the Business Conduct Com'ites that the absence of speculation forces down the price. The removal of the restriction acted as a great stimulus to the price of wheat, according to the statistics presented in the report.

The volume of daily transactions in all wheat futures, that had fallen to less than 10,000,000 bus. on some days in January and February, increased to more than 70,000,000 bus. on three days late in May. The volume of trading in all wheat futures on the Chicago Board of Trade in February, 1927, was 493,444,000 bus., and this jumped to 1,094,468,000 bus. in May and 1,001,122,000 bus. in June, 1927.

This increased volume of speculation carried the price of May Wheat up from its low for the year of \$1.30¾ on Apr. 13 to the year's high of \$1.56¾ on May 31. Thus the consent of the Sec'y of Agriculture to suspend the reporting of individual trades raised the price of the farmer's wheat 26 cents per bushel.

Later in 1927 the daily volume of trading diminished and the price of wheat also dropped correspondingly.

The Grain Futures Act and the reporting re-

strictions are now on in full force, and the price of wheat has fallen to the lowest since 1923, when it sold at 96½ in July.

It is difficult to estimate the loss to the farmer by reason of the law regulating the exchanges. The loss might be 5 or 25 cents per bushel, and in view of the fact presented in Sec'y Jardine's report is probably nearer 25 cents per bushel.

It makes no difference to the producer who buys his wheat or for what purpose. The more buyers, the stronger the demand. Driving the speculators out of the market hurts the producer because it reduces the number of buyers. Manufacturers of grain products are by the nature of their business chronic bears; most of the speculators buy grain futures for a rise in price.

COMBINED WHEAT which was harvested in the morning or while the grain was green, or wet with rain or dew, has caused so much grief for country elevator operators that many will this year refuse to accept any grain which has been harvested before noon or which is so damp or heavy with green weed seeds that grain cannot be stored safely. The heavy losses suffered by country buyers during the past two seasons due to excess moisture in combined wheat has brought sufficient grief to place a permanent bar on the early handling of this damp grain.

Genius

IS only the power of making continuous efforts. The line between failure and success is so fine that we scarcely know when we pass it—so fine that we are often on the line and do not know it.

How many a man has thrown up his hands at a time when a little more effort, a little more patience, would have achieved success. As the tide goes clear out, so it comes clear in.

In business, sometimes, prospects may seem darkest when really they are on the turn. A little more persistence, a little more effort, and what seemed hopeless failure may turn to glorious success.

There is no failure except in no longer trying. There is no defeat except from within, no really insurmountable barrier save our own inherent weakness of purpose.—Elbert Hubbard.

Farmers Greatest Need Is Relief from Agitators.

Threatened interference with the regular marketing of grain by Congress has driven so many buyers out of the terminal markets that none of the dealers remaining dare to support prices with buying orders. Whenever the politicians attempt to interfere with or regulate business they muss up matters in a most discouraging manner. If the law finally enacted by Congress provides an artificial stimulation to production it will be more of a curse to the farmer than a help. One thing which seems most difficult for the average politician to comprehend is that wheat is a world commodity and so long as United States produces a surplus and markets that surplus in Europe, it will help to depress the world's price for wheat.

Canada has almost doubled its production of wheat in the last 10 years and this year will witness the opening of many new acres to cultivation. Similar conditions exist in Argentine and Australia. Russia, at one time our greatest wheat exporter, has little grain to offer foreigners, but as soon as Russia gets back to its old scale of production and exports the low price of wheat will break all records. India for the time being is not exporting much wheat, but it may come back.

If United States farmers are not satisfied with the prevailing price for wheat they should cut down their acreage and engage in the production of a profitable crop, something they can market at home under conditions not depressed by foreign production. The depressing influence of the surplus wheat exported by producing countries should be sufficient to check production in every wheat exporting country, but it has not. The land promoters and the immigration agents seem able to find more and more suckers who are willing to help increase the production in spite of falling markets.

Reducing the production of wheat is the only restriction which is sure to give relief to wheat growers. No Federal Farm Board even with unlimited power, or Congress itself can effect permanent relief except by pension or bounty to the producers, and any such reward is bound to result in greatly increased production and ultimate disaster to the treasury.

Manufacturers of any commodity who produce goods in excess of their market's ability to consume must dump their surplus on some distant market or reduce the price sufficient to increase the consumption. Any demand by these manufacturers upon Congress for relief from the depressing influence of their own overproduction would be met with a grin; but the farmers or their self-selected agitators make the poor Congressmen believe that the farmers vote will be cast as a unit for the opposition unless the relief demanded is granted.

Few Congressmen believe any of the bills now pending will give any permanent relief because they recognize the futility of trying to bid defiance to the immutable economic laws. But Congress seems willing to wash its hands of the controversy and place the entire responsibility for giving the farmers relief from the depressing problems the agitators have built up about him to a Farm Board. The greatest relief which Congress could give to the real farmers of the land would be to outlaw the bureaus and associations which have been or-

ganized by self-seeking promoters primarily to farm the farmer for their own interests. Many of the hard working, enterprising, successful farmers who have watched the markets and produced what they could sell at a satisfactory profit are outspoken in denouncing the agitators and the schemes evolved for giving producers governmental aid which they do not want.

The trouble with Congress is that its members have ear only for the demands of the farmer agitators. They overlook the toiler who prefers to work out his own problems without Governmental aid, regulation or interference.

Must Have Written Contract.

Texas is a state of such large area that the legislature has laid restrictions upon the starting of suits in counties other than those in which the defendant resides. To succeed against a defendant the proofs required are more specific than the evidence necessary in the county of his residence.

H. A. Browne of Collin County sold Heid Bros. of El Paso County 20 cars of oats at 33½ cents per bushel, but when the cars arrived at destination on order B/L Browne refused delivery unless paid at the rate of 34½ cents. A number of other cars were bought in July, August and September, 1926, on the basis of guaranteed weights and grades at destination in El Paso County, on which there was a shortage amounting net to \$230.49, but the suit was not based on the shortage.

Heid Bros. claimed Browne had promised to repay the overcharge in the following telegrams:

"Pay bill drafts mail copies from telegraph showing our quotation arrived thirty three half cents will mail check difference."

"Replying if you don't have any more confidence in us not to think we will do what we say then don't deal with us and we will take charge of oats there now if your statement about price being thirty three half correct we good for our contracts will remit by check only three cars shipped yet any way on contract twenty cars you claim purchased that price pay drafts loading more when correction received will protect thirty three half price satisfying you will pay no demurrage or reconsigning charges."

The Court of Civil Appeals of Texas, deciding in favor of appellant Browne, said:

It is the position of appellee that the promise to "mail check difference" in the first telegram and to "remit by check" in the second constitutes a written promise to pay in El Paso, and therefore the suit is maintainable in El Paso County under subdivision 5 of the venue statute, Article 1995, R. S. "The defendant is not to be denied the privilege of being sued where he resides upon a strained or doubtful construction of the exceptional provision."

If defendant had mailed a check or remitted by check as he agreed to do he would have done all he agreed to do by mailing the check at the point in Collin County where he was engaged in business. He promised to do nothing elsewhere, and it would be a strained construction of subdivision 5 of the venue statute to hold that it covers a promise of that kind. If so, every written order for merchandise accompanied by a promise to remit to cover the purchase price might be sued upon by the seller in the county of the point to which the remittance was to be made.

No breach of the contract was shown for which an action might be maintained in El Paso County or anywhere else.

Again, the controverting affidavit with respect to the guaranty of weights at destination nowhere avers that the contract was in writing. It was necessary, not only to aver the contract of guaranty, but that it was in writing. Under subdivision 5 of article 1995, R. S., a defendant may be sued outside the county of his residence only upon *written contracts* performable where the suit is brought. The burden was upon appellee to affirmatively allege in the controverting affidavit a contract in writing performable in El Paso County.—12 S. W. Rep. (2d) 587.

Asked—Answered

[Readers who fail to find trade information desired should send query for free publication here. The experience of your brother dealers is worth consulting. Replies to queries are solicited.]

How to Run Moisture Test.

Grain Dealers Journal: What are the directions for running a Brown-Duvel Moisture Tester? What proportions of oil and corn are used and to what temperature are they heated? I recently bought such a tester secondhand, but the directions on operation are missing.—W. F. Shindley, Lewis, Ia.

Ans.: For corn use 100 grams of grain and 150 cubic centimeters of oil, and extinguish the flame when the thermometer registers 190 degrees C. For oats use 50 grams of grain; and for wheat, rye and barley the same as corn, 100 grams. The flame should be adjusted so that about 20 minutes are required to reach the prescribed temperature. Keep a good supply of cold water running thru the condenser tank. As soon as the water stops dropping from the condenser tube the test is complete. The oil can be recovered for future use by emptying the contents while still warm into a strainer.

The bottom of the flask should be not less than $\frac{3}{4}$ inch above the wire gauze; and the bulbs of the thermometer should be approximately $\frac{4}{5}$ immersed in oil.

Farm Bill and Grain Dealer?

Grain Dealers Journal: How will the farm bill affect the country grain dealer?—C. A. Burks, mgr., Rankin Grain Co., Rankin, Ill.

Ans.: Since both senate and house bills are constantly being amended the trade has nothing positive to build upon. In a general way the situation is as stated on page 499 of last number of the Journal under the head "The Grain Dealer and Farm Relief."

After the bill is passed and approved by the President, if it is, regulations thereunder will be issued in due course by the Farm Board for the guidance of grain dealers whom the board chooses to invite to participate, if it does.

In the absence of an equalization fee and not being a time of war the participation of the millers and grain handlers would be voluntary and would have to be made attractive to them financially by the stabilization corporation, if created.

If legislation stops with the debenture plan only the country grain dealer will never know it exists, if passed.

A stabilization corporation could control the price only if the production was limited; and an attempt to limit production would bring other evils in its train. Not one economist of repute has come out in favor of price control by stabilization corporations.

Liability in Indiana for Selling Stored Wheat?

Grain Dealers Journal: The Wallace Milling Co., of Huntingburg, Ind., received farmer's wheat in store and shipped out the grain. Later when the farmers came in to settle the company was unable to pay for lack of funds, and the head of the company has been indicted for conspiracy to violate the warehouse act of Indiana.

The farmers of course have a claim against the milling company for the value of the grain, but is a grain dealer liable criminally if he takes the grain into store in good faith with intention to settle in full on demand, but is unable to do so thru financial embarrassment?—T. M. Collins.

Ans.: Sec. 14446 of Burns Annotated Statutes of Indiana, 1926, defines a warehouseman of grain or any other commodity as one who receives the property into store with or without compensation.

Sec. 14450 forbids shipment or sale without written consent of receipt holder.

Sec. 14451 provides that anyone violating the act shall be fined not to exceed \$5,000 and imprisoned for not exceeding five years.

Sec. 14461 provides that anyone helping to remove grain covered by receipt, knowingly, shall be deemed guilty of grand larceny, and that the grain so removed shall be deemed stolen property and may be pursued and recovered.

To Waterproof Boot Pit?

Grain Dealers Journal: We have a cement pit that lets water seep through and it is necessary that it must be perfectly dry. Do you know of any paint or of any way that we can treat this cement on the inside that will stop the leaks?—Busenbark Grain Co., Crawfordsville, Ind.

Ans.: Two coats of cement will keep the water out, if the pressure of water is not too great. First all loose material and honeycombs should be chiseled off. A first coat of cement and water mixture then should be applied and the surface left rough to give the second coat a hold. The second coat should be one part of cement to two and one-half parts of sand, without gravel or crushed stone, as if the gravel was included the mixture would be too heavy to work with a trowel. For this work special waterproofing compounds have been placed on the market.

If the outside of wall is accessible hot pitch and asphalt can be applied.

If the water supply is considerable and under pressure it is necessary to rebuild the pit, or construct a second one inside.

For waterproof concrete the mixture should be one cubic foot of cement to one and one-half cubic feet of sand, to two cubic feet of gravel or crushed stone. The sand should be very coarse. Gravel should be washed thoroly to free it from foreign matter.

Mixing should be double that given ordinary concrete, and the consistency should be such as to flow freely without showing water on top.

Delay in Billing Instructions.

Grain Dealers Journal: I would like to have the opinion of the Journal on the following case:

On May 28, a month before harvest time, in a telephone conversation, "A," a country shipper sold to "B," a grain commission merchant, 6,000 bushels No. 1 hard wheat at \$1.30 per bushel basis track country shipping point for shipment by July 10, subject to "B's" giving shipping instructions later. A formal confirmation of purchase was mailed at once by "B" to "A," but no confirmation or written instrument of any kind confirming such sale was mailed by "A" to "B."

On July 3, "A" phoned "B" asking for shipping instructions, but was told billing instructions could not be given now, but would be given later at some future date, and that ample time for ordering cars for loading (10 days or more if necessary) would be granted after shipping instructions were received, but no definite date or time for giving such instructions was stated except at "B's" option. "B" immediately confirmed this extension and understanding by letter to which "A" took no exception. "A" sent no written letter or statement of any kind.

On July 10, "A" again called "B" by long distance phone asking for shipping instructions and stating he had some wheat loaded that he wished to ship on contract, but "B" again repeated that he was not ready to give shipping instructions, and offered to buy the wheat now loaded on a new trade at the full market price of that date for immediate shipment to Ft. Worth, which "A" accepted. The price was at basis of \$1.10 track loading point and a new trade was made and confirmed by "B" in the usual manner, with understanding that "B" would give shipping instructions later on first contract when ready in accordance with arrangement made and agreed to on July 3, all of which was immediately confirmed by letter from "B" to "A" and accepted by "A" without exception or objection.

"A" failing to get shipping instructions from "B," concluded later in August that he would

not wait longer and advised "B" that he would resell the wheat on the market and hold "B" liable for the loss difference in price, to which "B" objected and stated he would not be liable because he held the reserved option not to receive the wheat until he was ready to give billing instructions. "A" disregarded this provision and claims to have resold the wheat on or about Aug. 11 for "B's" account and made claim against "B" for an alleged loss difference in price amounting to 38c per bushel which "B" refused to pay.—E. M. Flickinger, manager, Mid-State Grain Co., Oklahoma City, Okla.

Ans.: Under a contract for shipment by July 10 the buyer is obligated to give shipping instructions, according to law, prior to expiration of contract; and, according to Rule 6 of the Grain Dealers National Ass'n, must furnish billing instructions at least 10 days before expiration of contract. Failure to do so places the buyer in the hands of seller for breach of contract, according to law.

The rule of the National Ass'n prescribes how the seller shall proceed when buyer fails to give shipping directions, as follows:

Should buyer fail to furnish instructions 10 days before expiration "it shall be the duty of the seller to demand them at once, and should the buyer fail to furnish them when demanded the seller shall have the right to elect either to sell the grain for the account of the buyer, or cancel the contract at a fair market value and charge loss to the buyer, 24 hours' notice having been given by seller of his intention and election."

Any allegation by buyer that he held a reserved option not to receive the wheat until he was ready to give billing instructions is not tenable, since A never agreed either by consent or silence to an extension of time.

Seller has a claim against buyer for the 38 cents difference if properly established, which he can collect by law or by arbitration.

It would be impossible to do business if buyer has the privilege of delaying delivery indefinitely, without expressed consent of seller.

After receiving the foregoing reply Mr. Flickinger asks whether "since 'A' did not confirm sale by written evidence or document of any kind is it to be construed that 'B's' formal confirmation which 'A' received and accepted is the contract and evidence of the contract?"

The answer to this is that the original 'phone conversation constituted the contract, and the oral contract so made could not be altered by the written confirmation of one party; that is, the written confirmation had to be the same as the 'phone understanding arrived at. If it was different in any important detail the seller could object to it and insist upon the terms of the original oral contract made over the 'phone.

With the formal confirmation in his possession seller has buyer tied fast to his original proposition. All the seller has to do to prove buyer's intent in court is to produce buyer's confirmation. It should be obvious that buyer cannot deny his own written confirmation of agreement.

After the second 'phone conversation, in which buyer attempted to change the contract with regard to time of shipment, seller, who did not mail a written confirmation of the extension, is left in a position to deny that he agreed to indefinite extension of time of shipment. In court seller's denial that he consented to the alteration in the contract would be supported by the fact that buyer tendered no additional consideration for the favor of an extension.

Iowa Grain Contracts.

Grain Dealers Journal: Under the Iowa law is it necessary for the grain dealer to sign a contract for grain or is the farmer's signature all that is required?

Is it necessary to advance money on grain to make the contract binding? What is the maximum amount for which a verbal contract is binding?—Evans Grain Co., Adel, Ia.

Ans.: The names of both parties to the agreement should appear in the body of the document. The grain dealer needs the signature of the farmer on the copy of the document retained by the dealer. The farmer needs the signature of the dealer on the copy retained by the farmer. If the document is so worded that the names of the parties do not appear in the body of the contract it would be necessary to have both names appended as signatures.

Money or some other thing of value to make binding a contract not in writing must be advanced. If in writing no advance is required.

Iowa code, Sec. 425 reads: "Statute of frauds. Contract in writing. Except when otherwise specially provided no evidence of the following enumerated contracts is competent, unless it be in writing, and is signed by the party charged or his agent. 1. Those in relation to the sale

of personal property when no part of the property is delivered and no part of the price paid."

Many grain buyers take the precaution of issuing a check to seller for \$25 and write on face of check amount and conditions of sale: "First payment on 3,000 bushels of No. 3 corn at 92 cts. for January delivery." The paid check gives buyer written evidence of the contract, and seller's endorsement on back of check proves his acceptance of the money and admission of the contract.

Code of Iowa, 1927, Chap. 435, Sec. 9933.—Statute of Frauds.—A contract to sell or a sale of any goods or choses in action shall not be enforceable by action unless the buyer shall accept part of the goods or choses in action so contracted to be sold or sold and actually receive the same or give something in earnest to bind the contract, or in part payment, or unless some note or memorandum in writing of the contract or sale be signed by the party to be charged or his agent in that behalf.

Sec. 11288.—The oral evidence of the maker against whom the unwritten contract is sought to be enforced shall be competent to establish the same.

Liability for Injury to Farmer.

Grain Dealers Journal: An accident recently happened to a farmer just outside of our elevator. The farmer was driving a team that was liable to run away at any moment. He had his wagon on our dump and the team got excited and started to run before the dump was entirely down. The farmer was sitting on a spring seat on the wagon and fell off this seat down to the double trees, after which he managed to gain his feet. But in trying to hold the team the front wagon wheel struck him, knocking him down and under the wagon. In this position the back wheel also struck him, breaking his leg and bruising his body.

Is our insurance company in any way bound to pay for the damage? What is our position and our responsibility, if any?—C. W. Ruth, mgr. Farmers Elevator Co., Churdan, Ia.

Ans.: The facts stated do not indicate that the dump was defective, not that the employees of the elevator company did anything that contributed to the accident or neglected doing something that might have prevented it.

No contributory negligence on the part of the elevator company is shown.

The driver of a fractious team assumes his own risk in going upon the driveway of an elevator, the hazards of which he is presumed to know.

Right or wrong, the farmer may start claim for damages, in which case if the elevator company has a policy of insurance protecting it from such claims the insurance company should defend; and the insured should comply with the conditions of the policy and promptly give the insurance company full information regarding the accident and any claims that may be made.

Under the facts stated neither the elevator company nor the insurance company are bound to pay the damage.

Does Drying Wheat Reduce Milling Quality?

Grain Dealers Journal: What do you know about the drying of wheat? Does drying injure the grain or reduce the milling quality? Will it kill the germ? Is a direct heat drier harder to handle than one drawing air thru a steam coil? Thanking you for any information you may give me.—H. M. Rinker, Wakeeney, Kan.

Since the first appearance of this query on page 500 of the Journal for April 25 we have received the following:

Ans.: One of the large recognized milling laboratories has made a series of exhaustive tests of the drying of wheat by both steam heat and direct heat methods and has also determined the causes of injury to grain in grain driers. A bulletin of these tests will be published shortly by this laboratory and copies will be sent to those interested. We probably will have reprints made and will see that those who are interested secure copies. We might say for your benefit that there is no more need of damaging grain in either the steam or direct heat drier than there would be in burning bread in a bake oven, but careless operation of any apparatus will affect the quality of the work produced.—Hess Warming & Ventilating Co., Bryce Hess, V. Pres.

Ans.: When very much moisture has to be taken out of wheat to dry it down to the required percentage the experienced elevator superintendent will run the wheat thru the drier twice, taking out only part of the moisture each time. Taking out all the water in one opera-

tion yields a poor looking sample, while the reduction little by little turns out a more attractive kernel.

As far as milling quality is concerned some wheat would be absolutely worthless for milling unless tried, since the grain with excess moisture would go out of condition in the bin before the miller could grind it. One of the largest milling companies in the country operating at Buffalo and New York City operates two driers in its large wheat elevator, obviously to put the grain into condition for milling.—A. R. P.

How to Splice a Leather Belt?

Grain Dealers Journal: Please tell me how to splice a leather belt, how to taper the ends and what kind of glue to use?—H. W. Ross, Hunting Elevator Co., Akron, Ia.

Ans.: A complete explanation with diagrams and engravings of the method of splicing a leather belt is given elsewhere in this number under the caption "Making Leather Belts Endless."

Mill Grinding Too Coarse.

Grain Dealers Journal: I would like to learn thru the columns of the Journal what is the matter with my hammer mill. The mill is direct driven by a 40-h.p. motor at 3,600 r.p.m.

I find I am using more power for grinding the same tonnage as with an attrition mill, and it leaves lots of grain broken up about the size of BB shots, altho I am using the finest sieves with no good results.

When I sent two samples to the manufacturer of the mill he denied it was ground on his mill.—C. A. Rich, Chetek Grain Elevator, Chetek, Wis.

Ans.: Apparently the meshes of the sieves have been broken larger, or some of the material ground is getting around the sieve. With a perfect and tight sieve it should be impossible to pass anything larger than the openings.

It is admitted that all hammer mills use more power for fine grinding than for coarse grinding; and for fine grinding a hammer mill will use more power than an attrition mill not grinding so fine.

Grain Fleets Blockade Ports.

One of the worst grain blockades in the history of the port of Buffalo was threatened the past two weeks. With the elevators there nearly full, a long waiting list at Montreal and freighters arriving with an enormous tonnage of grain, the situation became acute for a time.

Owing to the high water in the New York barge canal, no canal tonnage was available to take away any of the steady stream of grain pouring into this active port. Hundreds of barge boats were reported as having been held up at the eastern end of the waterway, with indications that they would not arrive at Buffalo until May 10 or after.

Altho 2,093 cars were loaded at Buffalo for the week ending Apr. 30, the largest number so far this season, for shipment to the eastern seaboard, local elevators showed an increase in stocks.

Grain congestion at Port Colborne is more serious than ever. On board seven vessels waiting to discharge on April 27 were 1,971,000 bushels of grain with only 537,000 bushels of space in the government elevator. Seven more boats were due to arrive the following 24 hours with 2,585,000 bus. aboard.

The Montreal harbor became rapidly choked with grain vessels at the top end near the entrance to the Lachine Canal, there being a total of 59 ships loaded with grain on April 30. There was no possible chance of any of them being unloaded until liners then in port took grain, as the port storage was filled to capacity with the last year's grain. Only 3,000,000 bushels of export cargo space had been chartered on the above date. This blockade has stifled movement.

Boat crews are being laid off on account of the congestion, some 30 crews getting released at Montreal May 1 by one company alone, with the explanation that there was no relief of the congested condition in sight.

The grain rate from the Head of Lake Superior was cut to 2½¢, but vesselmen believe that owing to the blockade at these and other

ports that the rates would immediately advance.

Vesselmen would not take cargoes unless shippers guaranteed they have storage space at the eastern ports.

More Bills in Congress

S. 909 by Smith defines manipulation of cotton future prices and provides for delivery of cotton at certain spot markets.

H. R. 2399 by Rankin would amend the cotton futures act and provide a commission to supervise cotton exchanges. Manipulations are defined and prohibited.

H. R. 2160 by Leavitt provides for protein tests of wheat for use in merchandising, and for disseminating information on protein in wheat.

H. R. 2154 by Cole would permit glucose to be used in fruit preserves without a statement of the fact on the label. Under the present Pure Food & Drugs Act a consumer can restrict his purchases to preserves containing cane or beet sugar; but under Mr. Cole's amendment the consumer would be kept in ignorance of the fact that the "sugar" was derived from corn.

H. R. 2033 by Hudspeth would prohibit sales of cotton futures unless seller is owner of cotton.

H. R. 2125 by Evans provides for protein tests of wheat.

H. R. 1914 by Howard provides for construction and operation of federal warehouses for farm products.

S. 369 by Caraway would prevent the sale of cotton and grain in future markets.

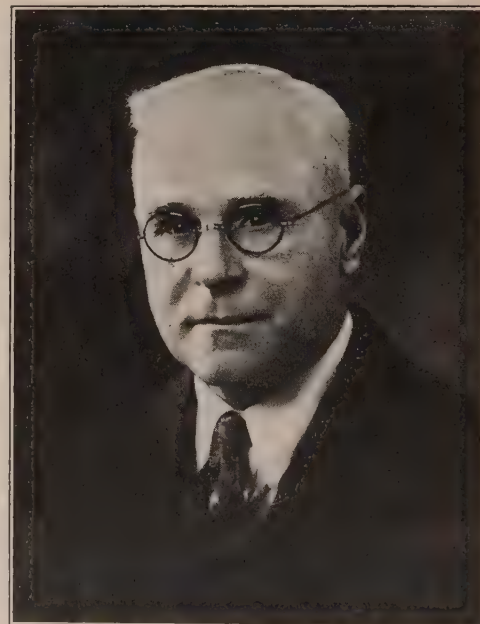
S. 368 by Caraway would establish a federal farm board for orderly marketing.

Secretary of New Nebraska Ass'n

The Nebraska Ass'n of Grain Elevator and Mill Operators, which was organized last year to take up the work that has been neglected since the old Nebraska Grain Dealers Ass'n was disbanded many years ago, has chosen as its permanent sec'y one who is thoroughly experienced in association work in that state in an allied line.

J. N. Campbell, the new sec'y, for 14 years was engaged in the grain and milling business at Fullerton, Neb., where he resided for 30 years. He sold his business there in the spring of 1918, and served the United States Food Commission as mill inspector until the close of the war, when he removed to Omaha and became sec'y of the Nebraska Millers Ass'n, which office he is still holding.

A number of local meetings of the grain dealers in every section of the state will soon be held under the auspices of the ass'n, and dealers in each locality are urged to attend to give the new organization needed support.



J. N. Campbell, Omaha, Sec'y Grain Elevator and Mill Operators.

Letters from the Trade

[The grain dealers' forum for the discussion of grain trade problems, practices and needed reforms. When you have anything to say of interest to members of the grain trade, send it to the Journal for publication.]

Build in Haste; Watch it Fall at Leisure.

Grain Dealers Journal: The plague of the contractor's life are the owners who wait until the last minute to decide to build and then want the building put up in a hurry. Such haste upsets the routine of the contractor's office and crews, makes extra travel expense and too much special work. It causes loss of time of high priced mechanics.

The owner gains nothing by such haste. More often he is the loser. Just because a substantial style of construction will take a little more time the owner consents to jerry building by the contractor.

To begin with the foundation, it is damp if the forms are stripped as soon as the concrete has set, and this dampness communicates to the sills set on the foundation. If the form lumber was permitted to remain in place several days for the cement to cure the moisture would be highly beneficial to the concrete, which needs to be kept damp after being placed.

The moisture in the wall will come up into the floor joists where they come into contact with the wall. The hurried builder will inclose timber framing with additional work without permitting it to dry out. The wood finish is put on doors and windows in the elevator office as soon as the plaster on the walls has set hard enough to work over. When everything dries out as it will eventually the owner has a building full of shrinkage cracks for wind and insects to penetrate.

Paints and varnishes that dry in a few hours will never stand up like the slow drying brands, and it is folly to paint over a damp surface.

An elevator put up in haste will be needing repairs sooner and will disintegrate years before a well built structure ends its usefulness.—E. H. K.

Pneumatic Separators Remove Metal and Stones from Grain to be Ground.

Grain Dealers Journal: Few pneumatic separators are used in removing tramp iron and stones from material to be ground for feed due probably to a lack of clear understanding of the advantages of the machine.

In the pneumatic separator the stock to be ground is carried into the mill by means of a current of air. The velocity of this air current is so adjusted that it will pick up and carry the stock, but will not carry such relatively heavy objects as pieces of metal and stones. Pockets are provided in which this objectionable foreign material may collect.

The pneumatic separator differs fundamentally from the magnetic separator. The magnetic separator literally picks nails, bolts, nuts, monkey wrenches, and other pieces of iron out of the stream of stock as it passes through the separator. In the pneumatic separator the air current picks up the stock and carries it into the mill, leaving the heavier foreign material behind.

Several of the grinder manufacturers were advertising pneumatic separators in connection with their grinders a few years ago, but many of them have discontinued the pneumatic separator in favor of the magnetic type. An interesting new development was called to our attention recently. A firm in Kansas has developed a pneumatic feeder for hammer mills, and in addition to balancing the feed automatically against the output of the mill, this device also separates gravel and metal from the stock going into the mill.

Very fortunately, the monkey wrench that went through the hammer mill in Colorado (illustrated on page 534 of the Journal for April 25th) did not cause a fire. It seems that the mill choked down almost immediately after the wrench entered, and the overload device protecting the motor cut the power off promptly. Even the grinder screen was not badly damaged, and was put back in service after it had been straightened out. The fact that there were not more serious consequences can be explained only as pure luck.—Very truly, Mutual Fire Prevention Bureau, C. M. Park, Engineer.

"To consume our wheat as whole wheat bread instead of white bread," states the Food Research Institute of Stanford University, "would make no essential contribution to the national health, and would not be in the interest of national economy—at least so long as the present American diet continues to prevail. Protein, minerals, vitamins, and roughage are adequately available in other foodstuffs, and need not be sought in whole wheat bread."

Schools for Grain Grading Held.

A series of grain inspection schools was held at Dodge City, Great Bend, Hutchinson, Wichita, and Salina, Kan., from April 22 to 26, under the auspices of the Kansas State Agricultural College Extension Service, in co-operation with the Kansas State Grain Inspection Department, the Grain Division of the United States Department of Agriculture, and the Kansas Grain Dealers Ass'n. These schools were arranged primarily for country elevator operators and producers who wished instruction in grading grain under the federal standards, and in production and handling methods which will result in producing grain of better quality and grade.

One day's time was given to the school at each city, the forenoon being used for grain inspection, instruction and discussion, and the afternoon by the Extension Service of the Kansas State Agricultural College in discussing general crop improvement methods. These schools met with a very enthusiastic response, the enrollment actually taking the grain grading work varying from forty to sixty persons. It was apparent everywhere that country elevator men are anxious to learn more about grading grain so that they can handle their stocks to best advantage.

Moisture as a grading factor in the hard winter wheat territory was given special attention. It was apparent that moisture is of increasing importance as a grade determining factor and that all country shippers are interested in learning more about the moisture method so that they can store or ship grain knowing what it will grade on this factor, or whether the moisture content is sufficiently low for safe storage or transportation.

Damaged kernels and odor as wheat grading factors was discussed so that country shippers will know just how these factors are applied at the terminal markets.

An opportunity was offered to the persons attending these schools in each market to make any complaint which they had to offer concerning the federal grades or their application. In no instance was there any response to this request. Several representative members of the Kansas grain trade said that if more publicity had been given to these meetings and road conditions had been better, the attendance would have been considerably larger.

Dust Explosion in Grain Elevator.

An explosion of grain dust on the morning of Apr. 26 greatly damaged the 50,000-bu. cleaning and mixing house adjoining the larger storage elevator of the Soubry Grain Co., at St. Boniface, a suburb of Winnipeg, Man.

The plant was in operation at the time, 10 a. m., but several employes working near the scene miraculously escaped injury.

The explosion occurred in the second story, separated the roof in the center and blew part of the woodwork high in the air. A large portion of one of the walls was blown away, and the remainder of that wall was crumpled. Inside loose grain was scattered over the place and drive belts pulled off the machines. Occupants of nearby buildings felt the force of the blast.

In one end of the building which is 40 ft. high, 20x30 ft. on the ground, considerable grain was stored, and this was not damaged.

Fire broke out simultaneously with the explosion, but this was extinguished by the automatic sprinkler system with no great damage.

Coming Conventions.

Trade conventions are always worth while as they afford live, progressive grain dealers a chance to meet other fellows from the field of daily strife and to be convinced that the much maligned horns are truly mythical. You can not afford to pass up these opportunities.

May 14-15. Illinois Grain Dealers Ass'n at Peoria, Ill.

May 14-15. Kansas Grain Dealers Ass'n at Wichita, Kan.

May 17-18. Texas Grain Dealers Ass'n 32nd annual meeting in Fort Worth.

May 20. Panhandle Grain Dealers Ass'n, Amarillo, Tex.

May 21-23. Pacific States Seedmen's Ass'n Fourth Annual Convention, Hotel Del Monte, Del Monte, Calif.

May 23-24. Oklahoma Grain Dealers Ass'n, Masonic Temple, Oklahoma City, Okla.

June 4-5. Central Retail Feed Dealers Ass'n, Hotel Plankinton, Milwaukee, Wis.

June 6-8. American Feed Manufacturers Ass'n Annual Convention, French Lick Springs Hotel, French Lick, Ind.

June 7. United States Feed Distributors Ass'n at French Lick, Ind.

June 7. Southern Mixed Feed Manufacturers Ass'n, French Lick Springs Hotel, French Lick, Ind.

June 8. Colorado Grain Dealers Ass'n, Denver, Colo.

June 9. Nebraska Farmers Elevators Managers Ass'n mid-year meeting, Horky's Park, Crete, Neb.

June 14-15. Pacific Northwest Grain Dealers Ass'n at Spokane, Wash.

June 17-19. Montana Farmers Grain Dealers Ass'n Third Annual Convention, Havre, Mont.

June 19-20. Golden Anniversary (50th) Convention and Outing Jubilee, Ohio Grain Dealers Ass'n, Cedar Point, O.

June 20-22. Southern Seedsmen's Ass'n, Chattanooga, Tenn.

June 21. Indiana Grain Dealers Ass'n mid-summer meeting, Indianapolis, Ind.

June 24-25. Farm Seed Ass'n of North America, Hotel Sherman, Chicago, Ill.

June 26-28. American Seed Trade Ass'n at Chicago, Ill.

June 27-28. Eastern Federation of Feed Merchants, Alexandria Bay, Thousand Islands, N. Y.

July 8-9. National Hay Ass'n, Toledo, O.

Aug. 15-16. New York State Hay & Grain Dealers Ass'n, Onondaga Hotel, Syracuse, N. Y.

Oct. 14-16.—Grain Dealers National Ass'n, Hotel Pere Marquette, Peoria, Ill.

The Debenture Plan Retained.

By a vote of 44 to 47 the Senate on May 8 rejected a motion to eliminate the debenture plan from the farm relief bill.

Altho much has been said in the Senate regarding the debenture plan, the Senate bill also contains the stabilization corporation and co-operative loan features of the House bill approved by Mr. Hoover, leaving it to the judgment of the future federal farm board bureaucracy to choose which experiment to try first.

Altho the Senate bill provided for a stabilization corporation, the Senate draft makes it unnecessary for the stabilization corporation to organize the independent dealers and the co-operative companies into one unit, by a provision that all purchases and sales must be made in the OPEN MARKET. From such an open market corporation the regular grain dealer has nothing to fear.

The Senate bill, S. B. 1, provides:

The Stabilization Corporation.

Sec. 5. (a) Stock or membership corporations organized under the laws of any State may make application to the board, in such manner as the board shall by regulation prescribe, for the certification of a stabilization corporation for any agricultural commodity, if all the voting stock or membership interests therein (except for qualifying shares or membership interests for officers and directors of the corporation) are held by co-operative associations for the commodity and/or individual producers thereof; Provided, That no more than one stabilization corporation shall be certified for any one commodity for the same period of time.

(d) A stabilization corporation for any agricultural commodity shall have authority to act as a marketing agent for its stockholders or members, and to purchase, handle, store, warehouse, process, sell, and market any quantity of the agricultural commodity or its products, whether or not such commodity or products are acquired from its stockholders or members. Purchases or sales of the agricultural commodity or its products by the stabilization corporation shall be made in the open market in such manner as to effectuate the policy declared in section 1 of this act.

(e) Not less than 75 per centum of all profits derived by a stabilization corporation each year from its operation as an agent in marketing an agricultural commodity or its products acquired from the stockholders or members of the corporation, shall be paid into a merchandising reserve fund to be established by the corporation. No such payment shall be required whenever the fund is of such amount as, in the judgment of the board, constitutes a sufficient reserve for such operations of the corporation. The corporation may distribute out of the remainder of such profits for the year, first, a cash dividend on its outstanding stock not in excess of 8 per centum of the par value thereof, and, second, a patronage dividend to its stockholders or members. Such patronage dividend shall be paid to each stockholder or member upon the basis of the total volume of the commodity or its products marketed for them through the corporation. The United States shall not be liable, directly or indirectly, with respect to the stock or membership interests issued by any stabilization corporation, and all such certificates of stock or membership interest shall so state on their face.

(f) For the purpose of enabling a stabilization corporation to act as an agent in marketing an agricultural commodity or its products acquired from its stockholders or members, the board may subscribe to the stock of the corporation in such amounts as, in the judgment of the board, are adequate. Payment of such subscription shall be made from the revolving fund created by section 8, and upon payment shares of stock fully paid up shall be issued to the board in the amount of the payment. The board shall not vote such shares. Such shares may be retired at any time by the stabilization corporation upon payment of the par value thereof into the revolving fund, and such shares may be reissued to any co-operative association or producer eligible to hold stock of the corporation and subscribing therefor. Dividends upon stock held by the board shall be paid into the revolving fund. The aggregate amount of such subscriptions for capital of a stabilization corporation, outstanding and unpaid at any one time, shall not exceed \$25,000,000.

Loans.—(b) Wherever the board finds, upon the investigation of the marketing situation with respect to an agricultural commodity, that there is or may be a seasonal or year's total surplus in excess of the requirements for the orderly marketing of the commodity or beyond the domestic requirements for the commodity, then the board may make loans to the stabilization corporation for the commodity for the purpose of buying and storing the surplus of the commodity and meeting carrying and handling charges and other operating expenses in connection therewith. The loans shall be secured by a lien on the commodity purchased or stored. No such loan shall be made unless, in the judgment of the board, other available facilities for borrowing upon the security of the commodity have been used to the fullest practicable extent.

The loans shall be made under such conditions as will prevent the corporation incurring undue risk of loss upon sale of the commodity, taking into account carrying and handling charges and other operating expenses and the policy to be effected by this act. All profits derived by a stabilization corporation each year from the surplus control operation of the corporation under this subdivision shall be paid into a surplus control reserve fund to be established by the corporation.

All losses of the corporation from such operations shall be paid from such fund or, if such fund is inadequate, they shall be paid by the board as a loan from the revolving fund. Any amount so paid by the board from the revolving fund shall be repaid by the corporation from future profits from its surplus control operations. Stockholders or members of the corporation shall not be subject to assessment for any losses incurred in the surplus control operations of the corporation. The aggregate amount of loans for the purposes of this subdivision, outstanding and unpaid at any one time, shall not exceed \$375,000,000.

The Debenture Plan.

Sec. 10. (a) It shall be the duty of the Secretary of the Treasury, commencing and terminating at such time as the board shall prescribe, to issue export debentures to any farmer, co-operative ass'n, stabilization corporation, or other persons with respect to such quantity of the commodity or any manufactured food products thereof as such person may from time to time export from the United States to any foreign country. The export debenture shall be in an amount to be computed under the direction of the Secretary of the Treasury, in accordance with such regulations as he may prescribe, at the debenture rate for the commodity or product that is in effect at the time of exportation. Any such computation shall be final.

(c) An export debenture, when presented by the bearer thereof within one year from the date of issuance, shall be receivable at its face value by any collector of customs, or deputy collector of customs, or other person authorized by law or by regulation of the Secretary of the Treasury to perform the duties of collector of customs, in payment of duties collectible against articles imported by the bearer. Title to any export debenture shall be transferable by delivery.

(d) Debenture rates in effect at any time with respect to any agricultural commodity shall be one-half the rate of duty in effect at such time with respect to imports of such commodity, except that so long as no import duty is imposed on cotton the debenture rate thereon shall be 2 cents per pound. The debenture rate in effect at any time with respect to any manufactured food product of any agricultural commodity shall be an amount sufficient, as nearly as may be, to equal the debenture that would be issuable upon the exportation of the quantity of the agricultural commodity consumed in the manufacture of the exported manufactured food product, as prescribed and promulgated from time to time by the board.

Senator Nye, after a conference with Mr. Hoover Apr. 27, said he was satisfied the farm board would be composed of men "farm minded" who will respond to the interests of the farmers rather than the grain trade.

Against Debentures.

Senator Capper declared that:

The only part of the pending bill in which I do not concur is the section on export debentures. It seems to me it contemplates a direct subsidy which could not help but waste public funds, since the cost of the debentures to the treasury could not be translated in full into increased price to the farmer. Moreover, an increase in price, as a result of an export bounty, would stimulate production, aggravate the surplus problem, result in trade complications with countries that have anti-dumping laws, and undo much of the progress made in the past few years in adjusting production to market requirements. It would also cause higher taxes to make up for the money which the debentures intercepted before it got to the treasury.

These and other factors quite likely would set in motion political forces to repeal the whole plan. In the event of a repeal, and I believe that no such plan could last long, the farmer would be left with a stimulated output, a greatly aggravated surplus problem and a more seriously depressed price.

Albania: The Albanian import duty on wheat was reduced from 25 to 3 gold francs per 100 kilos by a recent law published in the Gazeta de Re.

A Week to Pay Freight Bills.

Examiner Berry held a 5 days' hearing of the National Industrial Traffic League on its request for an extension of the 96 days' time for payment of freight bills to one week. The hearing will be resumed June 11.

J. S. Brown, manager of the Transportation Department of the Chicago Board of Trade, said his members were satisfied with the present rules; but in other lines of industry many testified that more time was needed to audit bills, the manager of Procter & Gamble, for example, stating that if seven days were given for settlement the number of checks given at one of his offices could be reduced from 15,000 to 1,500.

Mr. Beek, sec'y of the League said great economic waste was created under the present rule, requiring extra clerical help, and on account of claims subsequently for overcharges.

The rule of the Commission on prompt payment of freight is not being enforced at all points.

A c. i. f. basis grain futures market to deal in Canadian wheat is to be established in London very shortly.

Demise of J. Collinbourne Vincent.

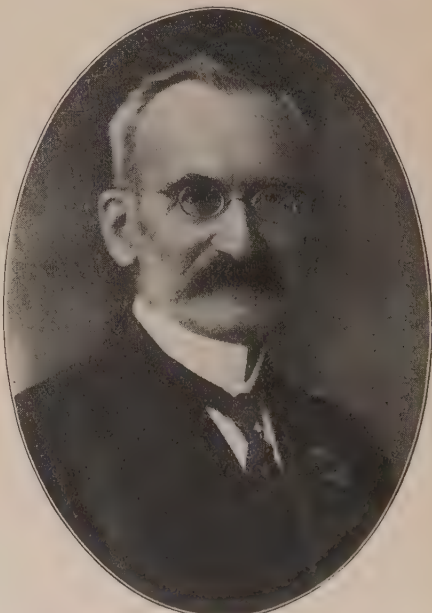
J. Collinbourne Vincent, born and reared in Bristol, England, who embarked in the grain exporting business at Baltimore, Md., in the seventies as market representative of I. & C. Moore & Co., grain exporters of New York, passed away on Apr. 20.

Mr. Vincent was a prominent figure in the grain trade at Baltimore until his retirement from the industry about six years ago, when he moved to Washington, D. C., where he had been living.

In 1910, Mr. Vincent gave an exhaustive treatise on "Foreign Grain Competition" before the annual meeting of the Grain Dealers National Ass'n, which convened that year at Chicago.

He was always very active in ass'n affairs in his earlier years, his name being linked with almost every progressive project presented the industry. He was particularly active in fighting the institution of corn grades in 1914, which the federal government imposed on July 1 of that year, and took an active part in voicing the protests of his market at the meeting of the Council of Grain Exchanges.

For years Mr. Vincent was connected with Hammond, Snyder & Co., and later was manager of the foreign department of H. C. Jones & Co.



J. Collinbourne Vincent, Baltimore, deceased.

Crop Reports

Reports on the acreage, condition and yield of grain and field seeds, as well as on the movement to country markets, are always welcome.

COLORADO.

Eaton, Colo., May 5.—Wheat acreage 25% smaller than a year ago in this irrigated section. Think more in the dry land sections. Condition good and about the same as last year.—W. H. Ross, Northern Implt. & Produce Co.

ILLINOIS.

Galt, Ill., May 7.—Wheat acreage about the same. Condition excellent. Never better. None to be plowed up.—Galt Grain Co.

Springfield, Ill., May 8.—Crops made little progress during the week ending May 7. The week was cool and wet. Some ground was prepared, but little planting was accomplished. Farm work is getting backward. Oats acreage has been considerably curtailed on account of unfavorable weather and wet ground. Wheat and oats in low lands are deteriorating and becoming yellow. There is some complaint of Hessian fly in southern counties. Apparently frosts of the week and the unprecedented snowstorm of May 2 have done little damage. Some planting was done in the southern counties the previous week where rainfall was then light, compared with average to moderately heavy rainfall in the central and north sections, which delayed field work—the wet fields prohibiting plowing for corn.—Clarence J. Root, meteorologist.

INDIANA.

Loogootee, Ind., May 6.—Indications point to Martin County having one of the best yields of wheat in many years. Two-thirds of the normal acreage was sown last fall.—W. B. C.

Benton, Ind., May 1.—Acreage of wheat here is about 75% under the average, and the condition approximately 80% of average. Very little oats seeded and no corn ground prepared as yet because of excessive moisture.—Benton Hammer Mills.

Evansville, Ind.—Some corn has been planted in this section and it is expected the acreage will be larger than that of last year. Scarcity of good seed corn. Meadows are looking good and indications point to a good timothy yield. Clover is looking better than it has for years; so is alfalfa. The wheat crop is looking good and while the acreage is small as compared to other years, indications point to a good yield.—Carleton.

Indianapolis, Ind., May 8.—The week ending May 7 was marked by a continuation of unfavorable conditions for farm work and crop growth. It was very cold after May 2 with several days of light to killing frosts in central and northern sections. Light to heavy rains occurred on every day in the southern division, and the first days were rainy also in the north, where several inches of wet snow fell May 2, causing damage. However, grains and grasses, including wheat and oats, made slow advance and continue generally in good to excellent condition, altho many fields are too wet, either because of standing water or flooding. Considerable unsown oats land in the northeast will be seeded to barley later. Corn planting made little progress and field operations generally are getting backward despite the fine start in March and early April, and warmth and sunshine are now badly needed.—J. H. Armington, senior meteorologist.

Indianapolis, Ind., May 2.—A summary of crop and weather conditions in Indiana for the week ending April 30 follows: Somewhat more moderate temperature prevailed during the week, averaging about normal for the season, but there were three days of showers, while light to heavy frosts occurred Monday morning in the central and northern sections. On the whole, growing conditions were rather improved over the two weeks immediately preceding, but farm operations in the northern sections were further retarded in many localities. Except where too wet locally, winter wheat made fair to very good progress and continues in good to excellent condition. Some oats are still to be sown in the north, but the crop is practically all up in southern sections, and stands general-

ly are good. There was a little corn planted in localities to the central counties, and some is up in the extreme southwest. Plowing and discing for corn proceeded in all sections as the weather permitted.—J. H. Armstrong, senior meteorologist.

IOWA.

Ortonville (Adel p. o.), Ia., May 1.—Planting has been retarded on account of wet fields. Wheat looks good. Farm work is just beginning in earnest.—T. B. Mann, mgr., Ortonville Elevator Co.

Whiting, Ia., May 2.—Crop conditions in the vicinity of Whiting are very favorable and a large winter wheat harvest is forecast.—Bob Swensen, with James E. Bennett & Co., Sioux City, Ia.

Masonville, Ia., April 30.—The completion of seeding will be late. Some farmers not yet started, due to fields being too wet and consequent inability to work them on the part of the farmers.—Art Torkelson.

Malcolm, Ia., April 30.—Oats sowing in this community has been completed and farmers are now busy plowing land for corn. It is reported some plan to plant corn in very near future.—Arthur G. Torkelson, Lamson Bros. & Co.

Casey, Ia., May 2.—Oats are backward and some acreage remains to be seeded. Farmers are busy in their fields trying to catch up with farm work which has been delayed. We have plenty of moisture and wheat is looking good.—C. L. Knox, E. W. Miller & Co.

Hazelton, Ia., April 30.—A large acreage of oats is yet to be sown in this territory. Progress has been slow, due to wet fields. Grass has made a rapid growth and reported two weeks ahead of average season. Some sod is being plowed for corn where conditions will permit.—A. G. Torkelson.

Wauke, Ia., May 1.—Oats planting has been retarded on account of moisture. Heavy snows last winter combined with wet weather this spring to saturate the soil and farmers have been unable to do any plowing up to the last few days. Winter wheat has come thru in great shape and looks good.—E. E. Ozbun, mgr., Farmers Elevator Co.

KANSAS.

Clyde, Kan., May 6.—Wheat acreage 10% less than last year, condition 85% normal. Plenty of moisture.—Clyde Mill & Elvtr. Co.

Carden (Marysville p. o.), Kan., May 6.—Wheat acreage about the same. Condition good. None will be plowed up.—C. E. Andrews.

Damar, Kan., May 6.—Wheat acreage 200% above last year, condition 100%. About 2% plowed up. Oats—nothing. Corn 25% of last year's acreage.—Damar Elevator Co.

Blue Mound, Kan., May 4.—Small acreage of wheat, fair condition. Very little oats sown as was too wet. Ground too wet to farm. Not over 2% average acreage corn planted.—C. H. Boyd, The Farmers Co-op. Ass'n.

Brenham (Haviland p. o.), Kan., May 8.—Wheat condition good. Very small acreage abandoned. Large acreage of corn going in for this country.—Gillis R. Miller, mgr., Light Mfg. & Grain Co.

Caldwell, Kan., May 8.—Acreage of wheat, corn and oats the same as last year. Condition of wheat will average 75%. Corn backward. Oats good stand with plenty of moisture prevalent.—Consolidated Flour Mills, Jno. Stuart, mgr.

Clay Center, Kan., May 7.—Wheat acreage normal with no abandonment. Some fields spotted. Looks like normal crop. Corn and oats acreage about normal. Soil in fine condition. Needs warm weather. Moisture plentiful.—J. W. Pinkerton.

Bigelow, Kan., May 4.—Acreage of wheat about same as in 1928. Condition a little better than last year. About 5% plowed up. Oats acreage about average. Corn planting in progress but ground is wet and cold.—Farmers Co-op. Grain Co.

Burns, Kan., May 7.—Wheat acreage about same as last year. About one-fourth will be abandoned and go into corn and sorghums or timothy hay crops. Oats acreage is smaller than usual. Corn planting has been held up on account of too much moisture.—J. C. Lilley & Co.

Burden, Kan., May 7.—Wheat acreage here about 75% of last year. Stand thin and at a standstill on account of wet, cold weather. Oats poor. Corn planting not over half done. Fields are wet and farmers unable to do anything.

Lots of corn will have to be replanted.—Chester E. Harris.

Bern, Kan., May 8.—Our acreage of wheat, oats and corn here is about the same as that of last year, with the wheat looking perhaps a trifle better than last season. Very little of the crop plowed up. Corn planting at least two weeks late, on account of the wet, cold weather. Many fields too wet to plant.—H. O. DaMetz, Derby Grain Co.

MISSOURI.

Bethany, Mo., May 4.—Wheat acreage 100%, condition 90%. Oats acreage 50%; corn acreage 110%. Ground too wet to farm.—W. Tingle, Bethany Mill & Elvtr. Co.

Berger, Mo., May 3.—Wheat condition better than last year, tho hear many complaints about fly infestation. So far none plowed up, but a small percentage will be sown to cowpeas and soybeans.—Farmers Elvtr. Co.

Barnard, Mo., May 4.—Wheat acreage about 50% normal; is in good condition, but too much water in lowlands. None will be plowed up. About 75% of the average oats acreage will be sown and about the average amount of corn will be planted.—Ray Davis, mgr., Farmers Elvtr. Co.

MONTANA.

Cut Bank, Mont., Apr. 30.—Very little seeding has been done. The ground has been freezing nights and farmers can work only in afternoons. Several snowstorms have delayed seeding also. Not over 5% of seeding has been done. Very little winter wheat and what there is seems to be in good condition. The total acreage will be about the same as last year. Wheat will decrease 10%, oats increase 10%, and flax increase 100%. No corn raised here.—Fred Strong.

NEBRASKA.

Creston, Neb., May 6.—Wheat is about 85% of normal. No wheat will be plowed up. Growing small grain looks fine. This spring has been ideal for field work. Some corn is planted.—Nye & Jenks Grain Co., W. J. Langan, mgr.

Cushing, Neb., May 4.—About the same acreage of wheat as last year. Condition of wheat about 80%. About 5% will be plowed up and corn put in its place. About 60% of acreage will be put to corn and 20% to oats.—M. W. Oakeson, agt., T. B. Hord Grain Co.

Brock, Neb., May 3.—The valley of the Nemaha River runs thru our territory, consequently 30% of the wheat in the valley is damaged by too much water. No crop has been put in on the abandoned fields as part of them are still covered with water. Corn will be planted if the fields ever dry up. There was 5% less wheat planted in 1928 than in 1927. An abandonment of 5%.—G. S. Christy, Farmers Elvtr. Co.

NORTH DAKOTA.

Grano, N. D., April 30.—Wheat seeding 8 to 10 days later than last year.—X.

OHIO.

Lakeville, O., May 3.—Wheat in this section is looking excellent—will be a large crop. On account of wet weather oats is getting out rather late. Farmers are somewhat discouraged but only too glad to take advantage of nice days.—J. W. Horn & Son, H. K. H.

OKLAHOMA.

Avard, Okla., May 6.—There is 80% of a normal crop; 2% plowed up.—Walter Hunsaker.

Capron, Okla., May 6.—No change in acreage of wheat. None plowed up. Condition better than last year.—C. E. Heaton Grain Co.

Davidson, Okla., May 8.—Wheat abandonment 75%, and other crops 25%.—W. B. Burks.

Hitchcock, Okla., May 6.—Wheat acreage reduced 5%, condition about 81%. Very little wheat plowed up.—Hitchcock Grain Co.

Bromide, Okla., Apr. 29.—Wheat acreage here very small. Condition good. Oats acreage reduced about 50% due to wet and unfavorable weather for sowing. Stand of oats very poor. Prospects now for about 25% of a crop.—Fred Barrett.

Blanchard, Okla., May 7.—Only a small acreage of wheat sown and that in the north edge of our trade territory, amounting perhaps to possibly 75% of last year's acreage. Crop is in fine condition. Not a lot of wheat is raised here.—Chickasaw Elvtr. Co.

Holdenville, Okla., May 6.—Very little wheat grown here. None grown last year. What there is planted is in good condition, with none plowed up. Acreage of oats is only about 40% of last year or of our average acreage. Oats are looking fine.—Holdenville Mill & Elvtr. Co.

Oklahoma City, Okla., May 2.—Both winter wheat and oats are making good progress and both of these crops are in generally good to excellent condition. More rain in south central and southwestern regions would be beneficial. Corn planting is well advanced, practically completed except in northern sections. Early planted corn is generally fair to good and some cultivation has been done. Cotton planting is general in southeastern and south central districts and beginning in central and western areas. Pastures and meadows are doing nicely.—J. A. Roach, general agent, Rock Island Lines, Chicago.

SOUTH DAKOTA.

Wecota, S. D., Apr. 30.—Heavy snow and rain this spring have made the crop conditions look extremely good.—X.

Alpena, S. D., Apr. 30.—Wheat is about all seeded with acreage running same as in 1928. Some oats and barley acreage will be the same as last year, with some yet to be sown. All early seeding up fine. Half the total acreage here is planted in corn. Lots of moisture now and ground too wet to work good.—George J. Brigham, mgr., Alpena Farmers Elevator Co.

TEXAS.

Canyon, Tex., May 6.—Wheat acreage above normal. Weather exceedingly dry. Will have practically no wheat unless it rains at once.—McReynolds Grain Co.

Valley Mills, Tex., May 6.—Our oats acreage is about 10% more than last year and the condition is good for a big yield. Very little corn planted.—A. A. McNeill.

Paris, Tex., May 4.—No wheat raised in this section. Very few oats planted here on account of bad weather at oat sowing time. About usual acreage of corn.—Paris Milling Co.

Darrouzett, Tex., April 29.—Wheat prospects are good at present with probably about 10% plowed up and put into spring crops, including barley, oats and sorghums.—Darrouzett Co-op. Ass'n.

Dimmitt, Tex., May 6.—Wheat acreage in this section is about 110% compared with last year. Condition 70%. Rain is needed badly to mature crop. Harvest will probably start about June 15 to 20.

Coleman, Tex., May 1.—The outlook for a grain crop looks very favorable now after the spring rains. The acreage in wheat and oats is about the same as last year, if not more.—J. L. Strother Grain Co.

Byers, Tex., May 6.—Wheat no good account of dry weather. All being plowed up and feed crops will be planted in place. Spring oats complete failure. No rain in 40 days.—W. H. Dowling & Son, by W. H. Wright.

Lampasas, Tex., May 6.—Wheat acreage was increased by 10% this year, condition 90% normal. Oats acreage increased 5% and condition 80%. Corn acreage was decreased 10%, with condition at 75%.—Stokes Bros. & Co.

Slaton, Tex., May 4.—Wheat acreage about same as last year. Condition 25% better. Practically none plowed up. No oats or corn planted at this point for commercial use. Milo and kafir are our principal grain crops.—S. C. Marrs.

Goldthwaite, Tex., Apr. 29.—Normal acreage in wheat this year and condition also about normal with none to be plowed up. A small increase in oat acreage will be put in. About a normal corn crop has been planted.—J. E. Peck.

Granger, Tex., Apr. 30.—Very little wheat planted. Oats acreage showed a 25% increase above last year. Acreage to corn about normal. No surplus grain in country. Weather conditions favorable and all crops are looking fine.—D. A. Bowers.

Fort Worth, Tex., May 1.—We have good reports from every section of the state representing good acreage and splendid conditions, and I am sure this is the best estimate that could possibly be made, as from the same town and same sections, in many instances, different members give practically the same report. This estimate is based on a comparison with last year's acreage and condition at this time: Wheat acreage 105%, condition 104%; oats acreage 101%, condition 100%; corn acreage 100%, condition 91%.—H. B. Dorsey, sec'y, Texas Grain Dealers Ass'n.

Tom Bean, Tex., May 4.—Wheat acreage 90%, condition 75% normal. Wheat not doing well here. From 90% to normal acreage of oats, with planting 3 weeks late and danger of rust. Corn normal as to acreage, condition 80%. High wind for past few days has damaged all crops.—Tom Bean Grain Co.

WASHINGTON, D. C.

Washington, D. C., May 8.—Heavy rains in the interior valleys and eastern states were decidedly unfavorable for field work in most places, and little spring planting was accomplished from the Mississippi Valley eastward. The weather was too cool for germination of spring crops, but no widespread frost damage occurred. Condition of winter wheat remains fair to excellent in the Ohio Valley, but growth was generally slow because of cool weather, and there are further complaints of yellowing in lowlands as a result of heavy rainfall. In the Missouri Valley progress and condition of this crop was mostly very good but parts of the Southwest, including western Texas and southwestern Oklahoma, need rain. It was too cool for the best germination of spring wheat in the northern belt, where seeding was delayed by some frozen soil, but the work is largely finished in South Dakota, where early sown spring wheat is very good. In the more eastern parts of the belt seeding progressed, but germination was delayed by cool weather. In much of the corn belt the weather was again unfavorable and frequent rains further delayed planting. Little work was possible from the Mississippi Valley eastward, while cool weather retarded germination of the early planted crop. In Iowa the weather was mostly fair for field work and there was better progress though it is still some two weeks late, and very little corn planting was possible. In Missouri and Kansas the work is still much behind, and in Oklahoma corn is generally poor with much yet unplanted. In Nebraska the soil is in good condition for local planting, but the weather was too cool.—C. F. Marvin, chief, U. S. Dept. Agr. Weather Bureau.

Wheat Condition Slightly Off From 10-Yr. Average.

Chicago, Ill., May 2.—Reports from grain dealers show a condition of 84.8% normal on winter wheat. Abandoned acreage of 5.2%. Indicated production 625,900,000 bus. & Co.

Rye condition is 87.5%. Indicated crop 43,280,000 bus.—E. H. Miller, James E. Bennett

Oversupply of Wheat.

The limited tabulation of world's stocks in second hands shows the total on March 1 to have increased from 310,989,000 bus. in 1926 to 526,699,000 bus. in 1929.

On the basis of past disappearance between March 1 and July 1 it is not unreasonable to assume that in comparison with a world carry-over of 143,000,000 bus. in 1926; 183,000,000 in 1927; 245,000,000 in 1928; we will have a world carry-over of old wheat in sight on July 1 this year that may approximate 350,000,000 bus.

Should this forecast prove reasonably correct it would mean that the limited statement of world wheat stocks in sight at the end of the present crop year would represent something like 40 per cent of the overseas needs of importing countries for one year.

Supply and Demand for Grain.

Crop correspondents were requested to estimate the supply, as a percentage of a normal supply at the end of April, of wheat, corn and oats; and similarly the demand as a percentage of a normal demand. The same questions were asked at the end of April last year.

Comparing the replies this year with last year, supply estimates for wheat average 17 per cent higher this year than last year, and demand estimates 11 per cent lower. For corn supply, reports average 29 per cent higher and demand 10 per cent lower; and for oats, supply 43 per cent higher and demand 12 per cent lower. A similar comparison made a month ago showed wheat supply 15 per cent higher than a year ago, demand 5 per cent lower, corn supply 11 per cent higher, demand 5 per cent lower; oats supply 33 per cent higher, demand 9 per cent lower. These comparisons suggest an increasingly easier country situation for all grains than a year ago.—Nat C. Murray, statistician, Clement, Curtis & Co.

The rust menace will be overcome soon, in the opinion of H. H. Whetzel, professor of plant pathology at Cornell University, which will contribute to a large increase in the yield of wheat per acre in America within ten years. This will be done thru application of a recently developed method for wiping the rust parasites from wheat by sulphur dusting. The sulphur dusting method has been under experimental development for several years in areas representing different kinds of wheat growing conditions.

Wheat in Good Condition.

Chicago, Ill., May 1.—Wheat acreage shows a loss from winter killing of 5.3%, a crop condition of 83.2 and forecasts, under normal experience hereafter, a winter wheat crop possibility of about 608 million bus.

The acreage abandonment is approximately only about one-half the average loss for a series of years and measured by breadth is important this year only in Nebraska and on the Pacific Coast. There remains for harvest 40,920,000 acres against 36,179,000 harvested last year. Present condition, is 8.3 points higher than it was reported May 1st, 1928. Weather and general crop experience last year after this date was abnormally favorable to a bumper yield per acre, so that the final yield was above the May 1 indication.

The present forecast of 608 million bus. is based upon an expectation of average weather and crop conditions from this date forward, with the final figure above or below that figure as future experience is more or less favorable than usual.

Preliminary data of spring wheat seeding suggests a decrease in durum wheat and a possible moderate increase in bread wheat.

Oats seeding has been delayed over important territory and present indications favor a rather material decrease in acreage, notably in the Ohio and middle Mississippi valleys.—B. W. Snow, Bartlett-Frazier Co.

Government Crop Report.

Washington, D. C., May 9.—The Crop Reporting Board of the U. S. Dept. of Agriculture makes the following forecasts and estimates from reports and data furnished by crop correspondents, field statisticians, and co-operating State Boards (or Departments) of Agriculture and Agricultural Colleges:

	Winter Wheat.		Rye.	
	1928	1929	1928	1929
	crop.	crop.	crop.	crop.
United States.				
Acreage, thousands—				
For harvest	36,179	40,467	3,444	3,225
Sown in preceding fall	47,280	43,225	3,895	3,360
Pct. abandoned to				
May 1	25.1	6.4	.....	4.0
Condition May 1	74.9	83.6	73.6	87.6
Production, 1,000 bus.—				
Harvested	578,964	.....	41,766	.....
Indicated	595,335	.....	44,366	.....
Yield, bus.	16.0	*14.7	12.1	*13.8
	Hay		Pasture	
Condition May 1	76.1	87.8	71.3	86.9
On farms, May 1,				
1,000 tons	17,896	11,126	.....	.....
On farms, May 1,				
pct.	14.5	10.5	.....	.....

*Indicated by condition May 1. †Condition of tame hay.

Oats condition in Southern states May 1 was 78.7%; compared with 67.5 in 1928 and 71.1% in 1927.

Frost Damage Nil in Northwest.

Minneapolis, Minn., May 8.—Low temperatures were experienced during the past week thruout the Northwest and altho the weather was too cool for much growth, on the whole it was very satisfactory for seeding operations and some points are very much pleased with it, as it gives the grain a good root. Practically every report shows frost the latter part of last week to a more or less degree, but we have not received any advice of material damage to the grain which is above ground. South Dakota and Minnesota and the southern part of North Dakota advise that a great deal of the early sown wheat is above ground and on the whole looks satisfactory as to stand and color.

The entire Northwest seems to have plenty of moisture on the surface and in the sub-soil, with the exception of eastern Montana and northwestern and western North Dakota, which district has been dry all spring and where some points claim they need rain for germination.

Wheat seeding is completed in South Dakota, Minnesota and a great many points in North Dakota and indications are that no more wheat will be sown after this week in the above three states. Any available acreage unsown will be put into coarse grain.

The condition of the winter wheat and rye is good. Altho scattered points report some winter kill, the damage is considerably less than the average.

On the whole conditions are about unchanged from last week, with a general cry for warmer weather and sunshine. The situation still looks excellent in South Dakota.

Indications are that corn planting will be general in South Dakota and Minnesota in a week or ten days.

Our reports show that they also had cool weather in Nebraska and Kansas, which they claim was ideal and just what the growing crop needed. From the south plains of Texas we received reports of damage on account of dry weather.—T. P. Heffelfinger, The Van Dusen Harrington Co.

Southwest Wheat Condition Lower.

Chicago, Ill., May 2.—Indicated winter wheat abandonment is 7.6%, compared with a ten-year average of 10.5%. This leaves 39,943,000 acres for harvest, compared with a 5-year average of 36,244,000. This acreage for harvest has been exceeded five times in the history of agriculture.

The condition is 85.4% normal. The 10-year average is 85.0. Indicated production is 599,146,000 bus., or 15.0 bus. per acre, compared to 14.9 the 10-year average. The increased production is due to lower abandonment than expected a month ago. There is no change in indicated yield per acre since April 1. Winter wheat by leading states in million bushels follows: Ohio 35, Ind. 27, Ill. 42, Mo. 25, Neb. 54, Kan. 149, Okla. 53, Tex. 33, Colo. 17, 3 Pacific States 51.

We expect the official report to exceed our production estimate by up to 20,000,000 bus.

Conditions have not been as favorable to wheat in the southwest as seems to be generally believed. Late planted and shallow rooted when spring opened, the plants have not been required to develop deep roots for moisture at the desired early age. Temperatures have averaged normally high since March 3. East of the Missouri River abundant to excess moisture and high temperatures is not the best of wheat weather.

Some wheat is jointed as far north as Lincoln, Neb. Taking into consideration the sudden drop in temperature at some points in the southwest, from maximums above seventy April 30, to minimums giving ice the night of May 1, it is likely that wheat was damaged to an extent worthy of consideration but on account of winds probably not seriously.

Oats planting, checked by wet soil in Ohio to Missouri valley states, has not been resumed. Important reduction of acreage from intentions in this territory is certain. Interference is most important in Iowa where reduced acreage may exceed 10%.

If weather permits spring bread wheat varieties are expected to increase moderately in the northwest and in the far northwest because of winter wheat acreage loss in Washington. Elsewhere little change in acreage is expected. Expected Durum acreage decrease will about offset the increase.

Corn acreage may increase slightly.—R. O. Cromwell, statistician, Lamson Bros. & Co.

Murray Reports Splendid Outlook for Wheat.

Chicago, Ill., May 2.—Of the 43,228,000 acres planted to winter wheat last fall it is now estimated that only 2,865,000 acres, or 6.6%, will not produce a crop, leaving 40,363,000 acres for harvest. This is in marked contrast with last year when 47,280,000 acres were planted and only 36,179,000 acres harvested, the abandonment amounted to 23.5 per cent. The ten-year average abandonment is 11.7%.

The reason for the heavy winter killing last year, and light winter killing this year, is that this year the wheat plant was in a dormant stage during the period of severely cold weather, whereas last year a severe cold spell was preceded by a period of warm growing weather, causing cell activity in the plant when the cold caught it.

Wheat Condition.—The month of April was cool and wet over most of the winter wheat belt, a condition favorable to the wheat plant. In the last week of April the condition was about 85.6% of normal, which compares with a condition of 74.9 a year ago and 83.8 the ten-year average. On the basis of past years' records the par in bushels per acre of 100% condition on May 1 is about 17.7 bus., so a condition of 85.6 forecasts about 15.2 bus. per acre.

A crop of 617,000,000 bus. is suggested by the present estimate of acreage and condition of the winter wheat crop, which compares with 579,000,000 produced last year and 549,000,000 bus., the average of the preceding five years. Production exceeding 617,000,000 bus. has been made four times in the past. The record crop of 760,000,000 bus. was made in 1919.

A month ago our interpretation of condition was 580,000,000 bus.; the increase to 617,000,000 bus. this month is credited mostly to the central belt included within Nebraska, Kansas, and Oklahoma.

Spring Wheat Acreage.—Reports from our correspondents indicate a spring wheat acreage of 21,382,000, a decrease of 263,000, or 1.2% compared with last year's acreage. A decrease of 158,000 acres in Minnesota. 622,000 in North Dakota, and 100,000 in South Dakota, are partially offset by increases of 515,000 in Montana, and 254,000 in Washington.

The spring season in the spring wheat section is one to two weeks later than normal. A ten-year average yield per acre of spring wheat is about 12.3 bus., which applied to present estimate of acreage, 21,382,000, amounts to 263,000,000 bus.

Rye condition is estimated 86.4% normal, compared with 73.6 a year ago, and a ten-year average of 86.8. On the estimated acreage

for harvest 3,265,000 this condition is interpreted as forecasting 42,576,000 bus., which compares with 41,766,000 produced last year, and 54,792,000, the average of the preceding five years.—Nat. C. Murray, Statist., Clement, Curtis & Co.

Grain Movement

Reports on the movement of grain from farm to country elevator and movement from interior points are always welcome.

Grano, N. D., April 30.—Lots of grain shipped by farmers last year.—X.

Tom Bean, Tex., May 4.—Very little grain on farms.—Tom Bean Grain Co.

Davidson, Okla., May 8.—About 2% last year's wheat crop is in bins.—W. B. Burks.

Avard, Okla., May 6.—Two per cent of wheat is in farmers' hands.—Walter Hunsaker.

Blue Mound, Kan., May 4.—No wheat or oats in first hands.—C. H. Boyd, Farmers Co-op. Ass'n.

Slaton, Tex., May 4.—About 35% of wheat, milo and kafir remain in farmers' hands.—S. C. Marrs.

Capron, Okla., May 6.—About 5% of last year's wheat crop in farmers' hands.—G. E. Heaton Grain Co.

Clyde, Kan., May 6.—Old wheat about exhausted, with about 10% back.—Clyde Mill & Elvtr. Co.

Goldthwaite, Tex., April 29.—No grain in farmers' hands, except possibly 5% of oat crop.—J. E. Peck.

Damar, Kan., May 6.—Wheat remaining on farms 10% and corn 25% of last year's crop.—Damar Elvtr. Co.

Hitchcock, Okla., May 6.—About 5% of last year's wheat crop on hand and in storage.—Hitchcock Grain Co.

Blanchard, Okla., May 7.—No wheat in farmers' hands, and very little in our entire locality.—Chickasaw Elvtr. Co.

Galt, Ill., May 7.—No wheat back but considerable corn, oats and sample grade barley still on farms.—Galt Grain Co.

Canyon, Tex., May 6.—No grain in farmers' hands, nor in storage in elevators in this vicinity.—McReynolds Grain Co.

Tecumseh, Neb., May 7.—I look for some grain to move out of this territory when the farmers have finished their spring work.—Chet Knierim, Langenberg Bros. Grain Co., St. Louis, Mo.

Corn Movement in April.

Receipts and shipments of corn at the various markets during April, as compared with April, 1928, in bushels, were:

	Receipts		Shipments	
	1929	1928	1929	1928
Baltimore	77,906	224,301	86,837	295,798
Chicago	4,901,000	6,925,000	5,842,000	4,226,000
Cincinnati	432,600	352,800	431,200	392,000
Denver	775,500	582,000	235,500	159,000
Duluth	16,600	110,400	559,799	†
Ft. Wm.-Pt. Art.	3,115	†	3,115	8,000
Fort Worth	†	321,500	†	74,000
Galveston	†	†	98,341	561,114
Houston	†	†	†	35,373
Hutchinson	†	175,500	†	†
Indianapolis	1,230,000	1,411,000	1,123,000	1,287,000
Kansas City	2,191,500	2,583,000	2,070,000	4,827,000
Milwaukee	785,880	742,960	1,119,500	1,828,750
Minneapolis	276,830	260,050	689,290	792,350
Montreal	17,251	24,950	4,369	12,420
New Orleans	279,031	58,925	567,393	253,074
New York	100,500	216,500	8,000	120,000
Omaha	679,000	1,953,600	1,321,600	3,171,000
Peoria	1,488,450	1,950,450	621,150	1,600,950
Philadelphia	16,870	44,039	7,000	109,146
Portland	†	138,000	†	†
St. Joseph	646,500	688,500	†	783,000
St. Louis	2,544,800	2,738,400	2,529,800	1,768,000
San Francisco	79,915	114,286	†	†
Seattle	126,000	†	†	†
Sioux City	159,100	†	378,000	†
Superior	10,506	6,407	10,094	5,375
Toledo	103,750	97,500	23,495	23,730
Wichita	230,100	186,000	195,000	144,000

*No record. †None.

Alpena, S. D., April 20.—Very little grain in farmers' hands, from 5 to 10%.—Geo. J. Brigham, mgr., Farmers Elevator Co.

Cut Bank, Mont., April 30.—About 3% wheat and 2% oats still in farmers' hands. Practically all flaxseed shipped.—Fred Strong.

Brock, Neb., May 3.—About 10% of the wheat and 20% of the corn is still in the hands of the grower.—G. S. Christy, Farmers Elvtr. Co.

Bigelow, Kan., May 4.—About 25% of the old wheat crop and 50% of the old corn crop is still back in farmers' possession.—Farmers Co-op. Grain Co.

Carden (Marysville p. o.), Kan., May 6.—Grain remaining in farmers' hands amounts to about 4,000 bus. wheat and 12,000 bus. corn.—C. E. Andrews.

Berger, Mo., May 3.—Old stocks of wheat pretty well cleaned out, with possibly some 2,000 or 3,000 bus. still back in farmers' possession.—Farmers Elvtr. Co.

Brenham (Haviland p. o.), Kan., May 8.—Around 25% of last year's wheat is still back in farmers' possession; no corn.—Gillis R. Miller, mgr., Light Mlg. & Grain Co.

Holdenville, Okla., May 6.—There is about enough corn in farmers' hands to supply local demand. None to ship. Same may be said of oats.—Holdenville Mill & Elvtr. Co.

Avery, Okla., May 8.—No surplus of wheat, oats or corn in the hands of the farmer, and very little kafir corn back—not even enough for home consumption.—G. H. Robertson.

Whiting, Ia.—There are a number of combines in this territory and an early movement of the grain is expected.—Bob Swensen, with James E. Bennett & Co., Sioux City, Ia.

Clay Center, Kan., May 7.—Ten per cent of the wheat grown on the 98,000 acres in Clay County last year, and 30% of the corn are still back in farmers' hands.—J. W. Pinkerton.

Bern, Kan., May 8.—More than twice as much wheat still in farmers' hands as at this time last year, but no more corn—and possibly not quite as much.—H. O. DaMetz, Derby Grain Co.

Byers, Tex., May 6.—No grain remains in farmers' hands here. Might be one or two cars of wheat shipped if it would rain immediately.—W. H. Wright, W. H. Dowllins & Sons.

Valley Mills, Tex., May 6.—We shipped 5 cars of wheat last year and will ship about 25 cars this year if nothing happens to the crop. Very little grain still in the farmers' hands.—A. A. McNeill.

Barnard, Mo., May 4.—About 10% of the wheat in farmers' hands, and 30% of the oats and a small percentage of corn. We have been shipping corn already.—Ray Davis, mgr., Farmers Elvtr. Co.

Creston, Neb., May 6.—Fifteen per cent of last year's wheat remains in farmers' hands. All corn will be fed here. Considerable cattle and hog feeding done here this year.—Nye & Jenks Grain Co., W. J. Langan, mgr.

Barley Movement in April.

Receipts and shipments of barley at the various markets during April, as compared with April, 1928, in bushels, were:

	Receipts		Shipments	
	1929	1928	1929	1928
Baltimore	576,556	77,932	805,222	328,952
Chicago	612,000	583,000	242,000	†
Cincinnati	11,200	6,400	4,800	†
Denver	54,400	38,400	9,600	†
Duluth	417,554	339,256	1,299,841	440,000
Ft. Wm.-Pt. Art.	1,679,931	112,767	3,370,451	3,469
Fort Worth	†	8,000	†	16,000
Galveston	†	†	53,000	†
Kansas City	50,200	36,800	17,600	60,800
Milwaukee	808,800	507,360	246,960	189,840
Minneapolis	1,109,940	1,017,520	1,254,890	1,121,140
Montreal	65,476	8,117	2,439	5,367
New Orleans	9,600	†	17,600	†
New York	1,018,200	340,200	1,098,000	568,000
Omaha	28,800	9,600	46,400	16,000
Peoria	218,400	180,600	50,400	42,000
Philadelphia	20,397	3,390	96,189	†
Portland	†	12,800	†	37
St. Joseph	†	†	†	1,750
St. Louis	84,800	20,800	19,200	3,900
San Francisco	388,000	233,608	†	†
Seattle	28,200	†	†	†
Sioux City	4,800	†	1,600	†
Superior	209,262	227,903	723,840	242,000
Toledo	9,630	3,600	2,795	†
Wichita	19,500	†	10,400	†

*No record. †None.

Benton, Ind., May 1.—About 20% of the corn crop is in farmers' hands, and 10% of the oats crop.—Benton Hammer Mills.

Bromide, Okla., April 20.—No oats in farmers' hands, and only about 15% of the corn crop above feeding requirements.—Fred Barrett.

St. John, N. B., Apr. 30.—The previous high record for grain shipments by the Canadian Pacific Ry. at this port was broken this year by more than 3,000,000 bus. and last year's shipments were surpassed by more than 7,000,000 bus. This year there passed thru the elevators here 26,938,450 bus. against 19,664,991 last year and 23,214,036 in 1923, the previous high year.

Rye Movement in April.

Receipts and shipments of rye at the various markets during April, as compared with April, 1928, in bushels, were:

	Receipts		Shipments	
	1929	1928	1929	1928
Baltimore	1,156	55,773	†	53,441
Chicago	306,000	145,000	11,000	12,000
Cincinnati	1,400	4,200	4,200	2,800
Duluth	243,828	643,206	515,382	416,615
Ft. Wm.-Pt. Art.	394,407	70,936	353,028	1,071
Fort Worth	3,000	3,000	3,000	3,000
Indianapolis	†	5,000	†	3,000
Kansas City	25,500	16,500	9,000	18,000
Milwaukee	26,750	32,400	20,440	37,960
Minneapolis	417,600	267,690	236,330	155,720
Montreal	1,800	1,100	†	†
New Orleans	15,031	12,000	†	253,714
New York	72,000	187,500	61,000	88,000
Omaha	21,000	49,000	37,800	56,000
Peoria	1,200	1,200	2,400	1,200
Philadelphia	1,187	55,268	†	77,249
Portland	3,000	3,000	†	4,949
St. Joseph	1,500	†	†	†
St. Louis	2,600	5,200	†	14,400
Seattle	10,500	†	†	†
Superior	214,829	200,158	496,484	424,778
Toledo	4,800	7,200	6,000	6,000
Wichita	†	1,200	†	†

*No record. †None.

Wheat Movement in April.

Receipts and shipments of wheat at the various markets during April, as compared with April, 1928, in bushels, were:

	Receipts		Shipments	
	1929	1928	1929	1928
Baltimore	765,158	289,536	17,395,109	1,593,346
Chicago	1,141,000	1,470,000	797,000	1,144,000
Cincinnati	119,000	92,400	161,000	289,800
Denver	249,200	301,000	29,400	84,000
Duluth	3,464,634	3,636,279	6,197,670	1,510,228
Ft. Wm.-Pt. Art.	9,690,838	875,549	17,126,640	643,119
Fort Worth	†	362,600	†	462,000
Galveston	†	†	501,617	68,018
Houston	†	†	80,000	†
Hutchinson	†	660,150	†	†
Indianapolis	114,000	148,000	87,000	99,000
Kansas City	2,313,740	2,515,370	2,902,900	3,633,690
Milwaukee	354,880	403,650	16,250	38,750
Minneapolis	5,529,670	4,967,620	3,217,820	3,504,910
Montreal	350,190	360,522	85,520	99,124
New Orleans	66,597	21,000	304,124	132,801
New York	3,011,600	2,804,600	3,184,000	3,819,000
Omaha	737,800	966,000	842,800	841,400
Peoria	13,200	301,700	112,800	51,600
Philadelphia	783,521	189,071	1,019,658	468,141
Portland	1,615,300	†	1,640,285	†
St. Joseph	253,400	401,800	99,400	98,000
St. Louis	1,866,200	2,661,400	1,558,600	1,792,000
San Francisco	157,500	288,600	†	†
Seattle	555,800	†	†	†
Sioux City	140,000	82,600	23,800	†
Superior	2,405,335	2,062,101	4,587,203	850,092
Toledo	683,835	126,000	147,470	289,975
Wichita	452,200	1,023,300	789,600	1,171,500

*No record. †None.

Oats Movement in April.

Receipts and shipments of oats at the various markets during April, as compared with April, 1928, in bushels, were:

	Receipts		Shipments	
	1929	1928	1929	1928
Baltimore	130,638	59,944	69,895	20,399
Chicago	2,022,000	4,716,000	2,248,000	3,513,000
Cincinnati	144,000	220,000	150,000	182,000
Denver	101,000	98,000	18,000	56,000
Duluth	51,970	77,459	349,248	†
Ft. Wm.-Pt. Art.	2,971,297	341,342	3,173,035	250,006
Fort Worth	†	92,000	†	252,000
Hutchinson	†	1,500	†	†
Indianapolis	894,000	712,000	1,004,000	662,000
Kansas City	348,000	294,000	206,000	274,000
Milwaukee	354,570	1,188,600	839,611	672,000
Minneapolis	1,521,250	1,599,810	1,156,500	4,008,800
Montreal	307,533	313,746	46,922	70,392
New Orleans	142,000	78,000	70,806	68,679
New York	472,000	658,000	40,000	269,000
Omaha	276,000	628,000	766,000	1,338,000
Peoria	421,400	991,800	400,200	792,800
Philadelphia	235,194	45,506	194,830	†
Portland	†	127,500	†	2,360
St. Joseph	104,000	54,000	16,000	26,000
St. Louis	1,986,600	1,692,000	2,115,000	1,704,000
San Francisco	62,500	60,250	†	†
Seattle	52,000	†	†	†
Sioux City	262,000	†	148,000	†
Superior	8,315	†	†	†
Toledo	736,845	147,600	403,295	96,385
Wichita	6,600	7,500	†	1,500

*No record. †None.

Millers Stocks of Wheat Large.

Wheat stocks held by mills on March 31, 1929, and on the same date in 1928, were: 107,215,195 bus., against 85,384,919 bus., according to the Department of Commerce. Of the 862 milling concerns reporting for 1,025 mills, 19 held no stocks on wheat on Mar. 31, 1929. Of the total stocks this year, 81.1 per cent was in private terminal elevators, in transit and in mills and mill elevators attached to mills; 13.5 per cent in public terminal elevators, and 5.4 per cent in country elevators.

Polish millers have been promised \$1,340,000 credit from the state for payment of wheat purchases and to increase their working capital. These credits were conceded only to financially sound institutions. The millers of Poland seem to be in as bad position as the agitators claim for U. S. farmers.

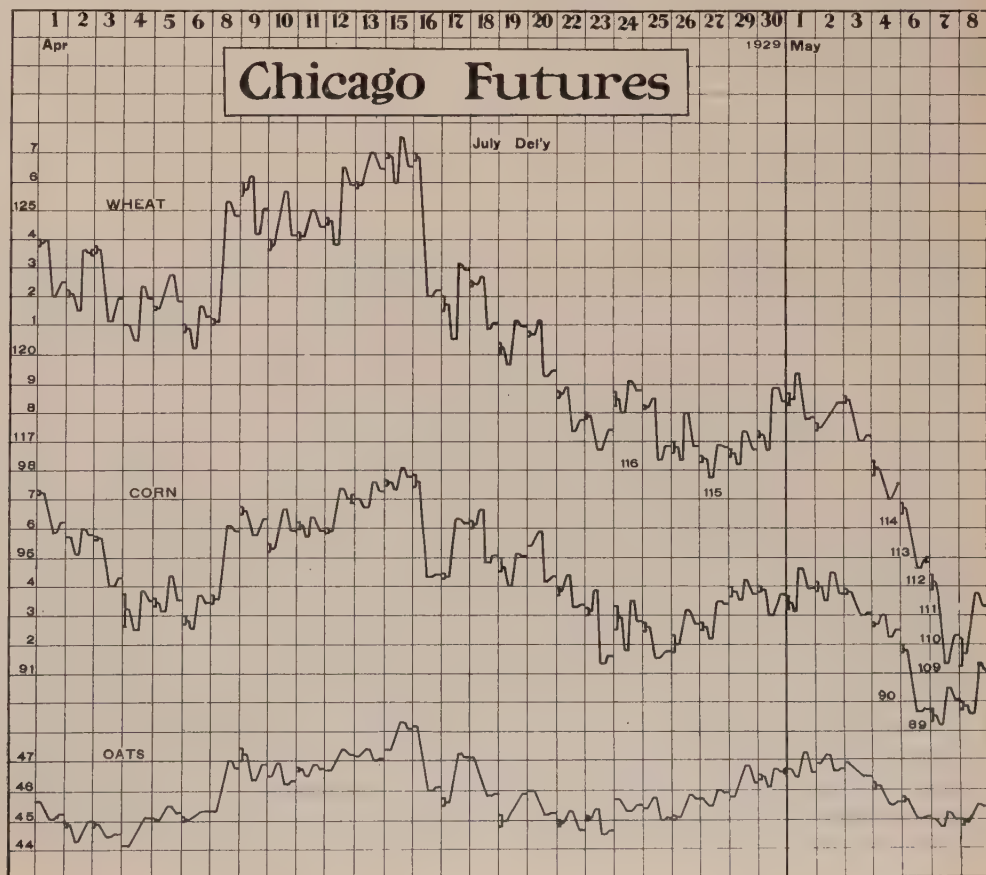
Government representatives should not do more than show the farmers how to organize for mutual benefit, tho it is justified in making expenditures to help farmers where they cannot aid themselves, according to testimony presented in roundtable discussion by the co-ops before the Chamber of Commerce of the U. S.

Another German grain credit bank is reported to have lost its entire \$72,000 capital, thru having granted credits contrary to stipulations in its articles of association. This credit bank was located at Stettin. Only a short time ago the Magdeburger Getreidekreditbank lost about \$1,905,000. German grain credit banks were founded at the time of stabilization of the German currency, with the object of enabling farmers to discount their drafts with the Reichsbank thru the endorsement of the credit banks.

Daily Closing Prices.

The daily closing prices for wheat, corn, oats, rye and barley for July delivery at the following markets for the past two weeks have been as follows:

	WHEAT.													
	Apr. 25.	Apr. 26.	Apr. 27.	Apr. 28.	Apr. 29.	Apr. 30.	May 1.	May 2.	May 3.	May 4.	May 6.	May 7.	May 8.	May 9.
Chicago	116½	116½	116½	116½	118½	117½	118½	117½	115½	112½	110½	111½	107½	107½
Kansas City	108½	108½	107½	108½	109½	109½	109½	108½	107½	104½	102½	103½	99½	99½
St. Louis	115½	115½	115½	115½	116½	116½	116½	115½	113½	111½	109½	110½	106½	106½
Minneapolis	114½	114½	114½	114½	117½	116½	117½	116½	114½	111½	107½	109½	106½	106½
Duluth (durum)	101½	102½	102½	102½	105½	105½	106½	106½	106½	103½	101½	99½	101½	95½
Winnipeg	122½	123	123½	122½	123½	123½	124½	123½	123½	121½	114	115½	112½	112½
Milwaukee	117	117	116½	116½	118½	117½	118½	117½	115½	113	110½	111½	107½	107½
	CORN.													
Chicago	91½	92½	93½	93½	93½	93½	93½	93½	93	92½	89½	90	91	87½
Kansas City	86½	87½	88½	88½	88½	88½	89	89	88	87½	85½	85½	86½	83½
St. Louis	92	93½	94½	95½	95½	95½	95½	95½	94½	94	91½	92	93	88½
Milwaukee	92	92½	93½	93½	93½	93½	94	93½	93½	92½	89½	90½	91	87½
	OATS.													
Chicago	45	45½	45½	46½	46½	46½	46½	46½	46½	45½	45	45	45½	44½
Minneapolis	43½	43½	44½	44½	44½	44½	44½	45½	44½	44½	43½	43½	43½	42½
Winnipeg	50½	50½	50	49	49½	49½	49½	50½	49½	49½	46½	47½	47½	46½
Milwaukee	45½	45½	45½	46½	46½	46½	46½	46½	46½	45½	45½	45½	45½	44½
	RYE.													
Chicago	94½	95	96½	95½	95½	95½	95½	95½	94½	94	91	90½	91½	87½
Minneapolis	89½	89½	90½	90½	90½	91	90½	90½	89½	88½	85½	85½	86½	83
Duluth	91½	92½	93½	93½	93½	92½	93	92½	91½	88½	87½	88½	85	85
Winnipeg	95½	96½	96½	95½	96½	96½	97½	96½	95½	*	90	91½	88½	88½
	BARLEY.													
Minneapolis	62½	62½	62½	61½	60½	61	61½	60½	60½	60½	58½	58	59½	58½
Winnipeg	71½	70½	70½	69½	69½	70	70½	69½	69½	69½	*	66½	68½	67



Findings of I. C. C. Examiners in Docket 17000 Arouse Many Protests

No sooner were the findings of Examiners Mackley and Hall on Docket 17000 made public than a howl of protest arose from producers. Representatives of producers in the surplus producing states west of the Mississippi met in Kansas City on April 26 to object to discrimination against growers. They decided to present a united front in opposing the examiners' recommendations before the I. C. C. on May 27. Each state commission will send representatives to Washington May 11 to a meeting of the National Ass'n of Railway and Public Utilities Commissions to plan the fight against the increased rates on grain to primary markets, while the export rates will be reduced.

Docket 17,000 is the resulting grain rate investigation which grew out of the Hoch-Smith Resolution of 1925. Hearings on the rate structure commenced on May 9, 1927, at Dallas, Tex., and were completed only a few months ago. It was the intent of the Hoch-Smith resolution to have rates on agricultural commodities revised downward, in an effort to add to the prosperity of the producers.

A brief summary of the findings contained in the 159-page tentative report of the two examiners appeared on page 523 of the Journal for April 25 and appear to forecast rate increases in most instances instead of reductions.

The most important findings by the examiners are: (1) A depression in agriculture still exists within the meaning of the Hoch-Smith resolution. (2) The general level of rates on grain and grain products throughout the western district is not unreasonable under the interstate commerce act or the Hoch-Smith resolution. (3) The transportation rates should not be reduced as a whole but should be redistributed more equitably, as between producing areas, in consideration of relative mileages. (4) Wheat and flour should be permitted to move at the same rates. (5) Rates on grain and grain products should be made with reference to commercial necessities as well as with reference to strict transportation conditions. (6) Ports of export should be equalized to the fullest possible extent within reasonable limits. (7) Curtailment of present excessive free transit stops and out of line hauls is recommended.

Walter R. Scott, sec'y and transportation commissioner of the Kansas City Board of Trade, says: "The Kansas wheat farmer has been penalized rather than benefited by the alleged reduction of freight rates. The Interstate Commerce Commission has reduced the freight rates on grain for export and at the same time fixed the standard rate for wheat on all Western carriers. It is the most absurd ruling I have ever read."

"Instead of helping the Kansas wheat grower, it would lower the price of his 1929 crop for the benefit of foreigners. The price of export wheat probably would be reduced 10 per cent. The price paid for Kansas wheat is based on the Kansas City market less the freight rate to Kansas City. Therefore the Kansas farmer is far more interested in lower rates to Kansas City than rates for exporting his wheat."

"It is my understanding that the rates from Kansas shipping centers to Kansas City are increased from 1 to 7½ cents a hundred pounds. Under the new rates wheat can be shipped from Salina, Kan., to Galveston, Tex., 1½ cents a hundred pounds cheaper than it can be shipped to Chicago, the biggest American market, and 133 miles closer to Salina than Galveston."

Columbia River Rate Differential Recommended Abolished.

It is also recommended in the report that the Columbia River rate differential be abolished, and that the entire Pacific Northwest be placed on a parity rate basis. In part, the examiners report:

"The principle underlying, that of denying managerial discretion to carriers in meeting competition and equalizing ports, by reasonable disregard of difference in distance and operating conditions, if followed the country over, would revolutionize the entire rate structure. The difference in distance here is comparatively small, and the difference in cost of service is doubtless not greater than that between many present transportation services at one rate in level country."

"The Columbia Basin is one common wheat producing territory, from which grain should flow freely, at one rate, to all ports of the Pacific Northwest including wheat from territory particularly on the Great Northern and Northern Pacific, from which the differential today favors Seattle. It is believed that removal of this differential would be to the best interests of all of these ports, because of its tendency to the general development of the Pacific Northwest."

"Maladjustments in the grading of rates as between Portland and Seattle from stations between Pasco and Yakima, on both the Oregon-Washington, and the Northern Pacific, and the local points on other lines, should be corrected. Clearly Longview is entitled to an equalization with Vancouver and Portland."

Port Equalization Squelched.

"Equalization of the San Francisco bay ports and Northern Pacific coast ports has been suggested in the view that the widest possible equalization of ports is in the best interests not only of the ports themselves, but of the producers as well, in affording adequate outlets and a maximum of competitive bidding for their grain. This equalization could of course be carried to ridiculous extremes by permitting the farther distant port to draw grain from the very back yard of the more contiguous port. But equalization within reason should be encouraged."

Transit Balance in Oregon.

"It would seem that shippers, consumers and markets would be best served by the constant transit balance south or Portland should be given the same terminal blanketing as Washington or transcontinental shipments."

I. C. C. and State Commissions Clash for Supremacy.

"... Apparently the main reason for the commission's refusal to permit the cancellation of these (export) rates, and the charging of the domestic rates which it found not unreasonable was the failure of the carriers to show substantial similarity of transportation conditions affecting the export and domestic movements. This record shows identical incidents of transportation of the two classes of shipments. The carrier does not know which is which. . . . The commission has held that export traffic is not inherently entitled to rates lower than on domestic traffic for like transportation services and that carriers may voluntarily maintain such adjustment, although not compelled to do so. . . . In the absence of showing that domestic rates are unreasonable for this trade the Commission is apparently without authority to compel the further maintenance of these export rates against the wishes of the carriers. . . . As to the contentions of the Oregon State Commission that rates in Oregon in transit should be reduced, the export character of the shipments billed for export is not denied. As 90 per cent or more of the Portland grain is exported, the propriety of the view that the shipments from Oregon to Portland not billed for export are subject only to state authority is open to question. . . . In any event the mere difference in billing does not justify a difference in rate for identical service."

Farmers Lose.

Producers of the country will lose by the increased rates scheduled, and thus the proposed "relief" falls flat, provided, of course, that the commission approves the tentative report. This, it is believed, the Commission is very likely to do, owing to the exhaustive study given the subject by the examiners. However, further consideration is to be given the case by the Commission than just the approval of the examiner's report, particularly since briefs on the tentative findings will be filed before May 20 and argument by May 27. Some time after this latter date a ruling should be forthcoming from the Commission which will possibly be reflected in tariffs covering the movement of the oncoming crops. On its face it carries no threat of sweeping and destructive changes, and yet the emphasis placed upon mileage rates, curtailment of transit privileges, and "more equitable" distribution as between producing areas, seriously threatens the present framework of the grain trade and allied industries.

Rate-Break Points Threatened.

The examiners state: "For many years through rail rates on grain and grain products have been largely the combinations of flat rates to and proportional rates from the primary markets, or the so-called rate-break combinations. These combinations include, from west of the Missouri River, flat rates to Duluth and Minneapolis, proportional rates to Chicago, and proportional rates beyond, and flat rates to the Missouri River, proportional rates to Chicago or St. Louis, and proportional rates beyond; and, from east of the Missouri River, flat rates to Chicago and St. Louis, and proportional rates beyond."

"There is also a natural breaking of rates over the lake ports, by the combination of flat rates to Duluth or Chicago and steamer rates to Buffalo, Georgian Bay and other lake ports, and proportional rates beyond. The lake cargo rates on wheat are contract rates, beyond the control of the commission. The lake rates on flour are merchandise rates, within the control of the commission."

"An important issue in this proceeding is whether the rate-break system shall be discontinued and thru overhead rates with transit exclusively used. Requests to this effect have been made. The primary markets are unanimously in favor of the rate-break. Some of the markets would make it the exclusive basis, and eliminate all overhead rates with transit balances lower than the proportional rates. Others want the retention of the rate-break and a retention also of overhead rates with transit, but only in special instances, due to market and carrier competition. The price fixing markets are especially favorable to their retention."

"The record clearly indicates that the rate-break system of making rates thru the primary markets, whatever its effect upon the futures markets, tends to stability in rates, and that the injection into it of overhead thru rates, with transit balances lower than the proportional rates, makes for instability."

"While the record does not at this time warrant a general reduction in rates on grain and grain products thruout the western district, or any region thereof, it does warrant, and require, a consideration of the general method of making the present rates, with a view to correcting undue preferences, as well as any inequitable distribution of transportation revenues between commodities, origins, markets, consuming areas, and ports of export. The relation of rates, as affecting the free movement of traffic, as well as the general level of rates, is within the terms of the resolution. It will be necessary in this connection to discuss general crop and marketing conditions in their relation to rates."

Others Prepare to Fight Recommendations.

The Portland Chamber of Commerce will make a fight to the finish for retention of the Columbia river basin differential on grain rates, it was stated at a meeting of directors April 24. North Dakota and Minnesota rate experts,

officials and shippers met in Minneapolis April 27 to plan to fight proposed grain rate increases of western railroads. The North Dakota group suggested that the Minnesota Railroad and Warehouse Commission officially unite with the North Dakota group to combat the proposed increases, which, statistics show, would cost the two states, respectively, six million and two million dollars annually in moving wheat to the primary markets of Minneapolis and Duluth. Iowa rates would be increased from 20 to 25%, and Kansas would pay from \$2,500,000 to \$3,000,000 more under the proposed schedules.

Utilities and state railroad commissions, and all other interested factions thruout the entire country adversely affected by the proposed rate readjustments, are joining in preparing to wage a bitter fight against the increases recommended.

Even Senator Capper is proposing an export grain rate to place the middle western grain shipper on a parity in the matter of rates with the Canadian wheat growers. The export grain rates from Kansas to Liverpool are about 10 cents a hundred above the Canadian rates.

Transit Privileges and Stops Limited.

It is further recommended in the report that a maximum of two free transit stops be granted on wheat, including inspection; that other stops be paid for, and that no further transit be allowed after milling.

Rock Island transit tariff is suggested as a model for the assessment of charges for out of line haul services.

The examiners recommend that there should be only one transit policy in the western district.

Daily Cancellation of Excess Billing Recommended.

The report also recommends the advisability of daily cancellation of excess billing; also questions the propriety of the substitution of one kind of wheat for another when the two move into the transit point at different rates from different localities; and other transit practices (not set forth) some of which are questions upon this record.

Millfeed Rate Up 11%.

That the rates on bran, shorts and middlings be increased to that of wheat, which would amount to approximately 11%, is also urged. Evidently the examiners would have the millers run all tailings into the tail race as was common practice fifty years ago.

Charles T. Johnson was re-elected president of the Soft Wheat Millers Ass'n. He is manager and sec'y of the Home Mill & Grain Co. of Mt. Vernon, and president of the Sunlight and the Sunnyside Milling Companies of Evansville, Ind.

Milwaukee, Wis.—Robert G. Bell, vice-pres. of M. Bell Co., had the exciting experience of being robbed by rebels while he was on a hunting and fishing trip in the state of Sonora, Mexico. He was one of a party of seven which the guerrillas held up. Nearly all their money, spare clothing, guns, camping equipment and food were taken and the party got to the border only after paying \$100 over the regular railroad fare to ride on a relief train of cattle and box cars.

Another German firm has acquired a membership on the Chicago Board of Trade. S. Boekman, of the firm of Cardozo & Boekman's Handelsmaatschappij, Amsterdam, is the buyer. He was formerly with the firm of Cardozo & Boekman, A. G., of Hamburg. This membership is said to be for the use of a new firm, Alhacomag, of Hamburg, which is understood to have acquired the business of the Amsterdam company. Futures in various commodities is, along with feeding-stuffs and mill products, the specialty of the latter firm.

New Tariff Bill Fails to Satisfy Farm Agitators.

With a view to speeding up inquiries by the Tariff Commission under the flexible tariff, and making it unnecessary in all cases to obtain foreign production costs, the new tariff bill introduced in the House of Representatives on May 7, changed the phrasing of the principle to be applied in determining the need of increases or decreases on duties. The flexible tariff provisions of the present law were retained, but with modifications to make them more workable. The bill provides for the equalization of "conditions of competition in the principal market or markets of the U. S. between domestic products and like or similar competitive imported products." This is of particular interest to the grain trade in reference to the importation of Argentine corn.

Failure to boost the tariff wall around agriculture as high as desired by farm organizations was held by those responsible for the bill to be in keeping with the President's wish to avoid, so far as possible, ill feeling and retaliatory action by Canada and other countries.

Of chief interest to the grain trade are the duty on corn, which farm groups wanted doubled, but which was increased from 15 to 25 cents a bushel; the duty on corn meal and flour, which was raised from 30 to 50 cents per 100 pounds; and, also to help the corn growers, a duty of 2 cents per gallon was placed on blackstrap molasses used in the manufacture of industrial alcohol, as compared with the duty on other molasses of only one-sixth of one cent per gallon. Pretended friends of corn growers demanded a duty on blackstrap of 10 cents a gallon.

An increased duty was also imposed on butyl acetate to encourage the use of corn in the manufacture of butyl alcohol, a raw material for lacquers and duco paint. Tapioca flour, which competes with corn starch, was left on the free list, despite a request that it be made dutiable. A duty of 40 cents per pound was provided on rye malt, to correspond with the duty on barley malt.

A duty of 42 cents per bushel was fixed on wheat, this being the same rate that now exists under the operation of the flexible tariff. No increases were made in the duties on barley, oats or rye. The duty on buckwheat was increased to 25 cents per hundred pounds.

By-products feed duty is unchanged, with the exception of bran, shorts, by product feeds in milling wheats and other cereals, which were all given the same rate of 10 per cent ad valorem. The manufacture of cereal products of all kinds were given a compensating duty.

The duty on linseed oil has been increased to include the compensatory from 56 cents per bushel, the new rate on flaxseed. The duty on soy bean oil has been doubled, in order further to encourage the domestic production of soy beans and of soy bean oil. Sesame oil, which is used chiefly as a salad oil and olive oil adulterant and competes direct with cottonseed, corn and peanut oils produced in the U. S., was transferred from the free list to the dutiable list. Some changes were made in vegetable oils, but not to any such extent as was sought.

Chairman Hawley, in dealing with changes made in agricultural rates, said: "If the farmers can obtain remunerative rates for their products with stabilization of prices received from year to year they will have secured a permanent and effective relief. This is the intent of the present bill insofar as duties on import can effect that result. The duties on many agricultural commodities have been increased where the conditions here and abroad appeared to warrant. The most important cereals from the standpoint of production and total values are corn and wheat. The tariff commission made an intensive investigation of the wheat situation and upon its report the President increased the duty on wheat to 42 cents per bushel, with a corresponding increase on wheat products."

Wheat Prices and the World Wheat Market, by V. P. Timoshenko, New York Experiment Station, Ithaca, N. Y., Mem. 118, Dec., 1928, should be of intense interest to followers of wheat price trends.

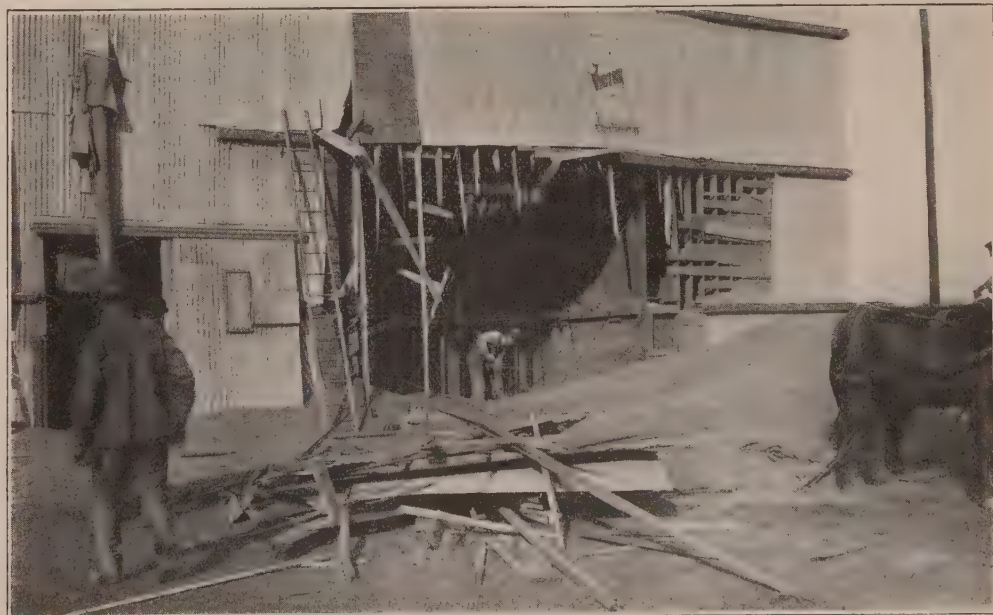
Bins in Elevator Let Go.

A creaking sound in the walls of the elevator was heard by men loading a car at Merna, Neb., one Monday morning recently. Then they heard the tie rods snap that held the sides of the bins together, just as they succeeded in pushing one loaded car out of the way. Next the timbers broke out and the other car was caught in the rush of wheat and almost upset.

Two bins gave way and let 7,000 bus. of wheat out on the ground. The grain was scooped up and shipped as fast as cars could be obtained. The damage to the building is estimated at several hundred dollars. The wreck is shown in the engraving herewith.

The damage will be repaired and the house kept in operation by the owners, the Crete Mills of Crete, Neb.

The bins in that particular part of the house were intended for the storage of oats, which are comparatively light in weight, and were not sufficiently rodded for wheat.



Crete Mills Elevator at Merna, Nebr., after Bin Walls Burst.

Texas City's Terminal Railway Co.'s Elevator at Texas City, Tex.

On account of fire destroying the shipping galleries extensive repairs and alterations have been undertaken and are now complete, providing additional equipment and increasing the capacity of the old equipment so that the Texas City Terminal Elevator is as modern as any of the new elevators now being constructed. The trackshed, workhouse, storage and drier building are all of reinforced concrete construction.

The plant consists of a three-track trackshed with three 1500 bushel capacity receiving hoppers, three pairs of car shovels driven by means of individual 10-h.p. motors through silent chain and gear drive, a car puller and a new 42-in. receiving conveyor driven by a 10-h.p. motor through silent chain drive.

THE WORKHOUSE consists of eight circular tanks mounted on top of the fixed form basement and first floors, the interspaces and outerspaces being used for leg wells. The cupola is of rectangular construction above the bin floor level. The workhouse has a capacity of 70,000 bus. and is equipped with two 16,000 bus. per hour receiving and shipping legs each with 1,000 bushel capacity garnerers and 1,600 bushel capacity scales, and 25,000 bushel capacity receiving leg with a new 2,500 bushel capacity garner and 2,000 bushel capacity hopper scale. All of these legs are provided with Budd-Sinks dust prevention system which creates a suction on the garner and on the leg extending to the boot so that there is an inrush of air on all openings in the leg casing or boot. This individual dust collecting system collects the dust and discharges it back into the garner with the grain from whence it came. In connection with this system is also the scale and garner vent arrangement so that when the garner valve is open the scale vent to the suction system is open. When the garner valve is closed the vent of the scale system is closed. This receiving leg and the plant is designed for the future installation of a car unloader.

Two No. 8 Invincible Grain Cleaners are located on the first floor of the elevator with spouts from the cleaner bins and spouts to legs and screenings bin. Cleaners are driven by individual 7½-h.p. 900-r.p.m. motors through belt drive.

A No. 11 Monitor Oat Clipper is located on the first floor driven by a 75-h.p. motor through silent chain drive and is arranged to spout from the workhouse bins and discharge the clean grain to the receiving or the shipping leg.

The four new 42-in. dock gallery shipping conveyors are located on the upper portion of the first floor of the workhouse so as to receive grain from the shipping bins in the workhouse proper.

In the cupola above the bins is an 18-ft. spouting story so that all the legs can reach all of the bins in the workhouse as well as the two storage conveyors. On the scale floor are two 1,600 bus. and one 2,000 bus. capacity Fairbanks Hopper Scales.

The receiving and shipping legs are driven by means of 100-h.p. direct connected Herringbone gear reduction units. The 25,000 bushel receiving leg is driven by 125-h.p. Herringbone gear direct connected reduction unit. All of the spouting is designed for a capacity of 20,000 bus. per hour. A switchboard is located on the first floor of the elevator.

STORAGE: The storage consists of 12 tanks, two wide and six long, attached to the workhouse, having a capacity of 470,000 bus. Provisions are made for the addition of one and three quarter million bushels of storage.

Under the tanks are two 42-in. shipping conveyors driven by two direct connected worm gear De Laval gear reduction units, 25-h.p. each.

All the conveyors are equipped with Stewart automatic takeups. In the cupola of the ele-

vator are two 36-in. storage conveyors driven by means of a 50-h.p. motor through a silent chain drive through steel plate friction clutches. Two 2-pulley trippers are provided for distributing grain from these conveyors to the various bins in the storage.

DRIER: A 500-bushel capacity Hess steam drier is located in a separate building adjacent to the workhouse and is arranged to receive grain direct from any scale in the workhouse and discharge same to the receiving or shipping legs in the basement.

DOCK SHIPPING GALLERIES: The dock shipping gallery is of heavy steel construction with bents every 60 ft. with a reinforced concrete tile floor and asbestos cement siding and roofing with steel sash. The dock shipping gallery consists of a four-belt system with the shipping bins located in the workhouse and the shipping conveyors which are 42-in. run through the upper portion of the first floor of the workhouse and run horizontal to a tower located 90 ft. from the elevator where it is reloaded onto the four shipping conveyor belts which are located in the conveyor gallery which is 785 ft. long. About 400 ft. of this gallery runs on an incline to a gallery system which is located on the top of the new cotton warehouse which replaces the one burned some months ago.

On this gallery system above the warehouse are located six dock spouts arranged to receive grain from any of the four conveyors and discharging same into vessels alongside the dock.

The horizontal belt conveyors are driven by 30-h.p. direct connected Herringbone gear reduction units with a companion conveyor driven from same by means of a Link belt roller chain encased in an oil-tight housing through a system of cross spouting in the tower. These belts discharge to any of the four long dock gallery shipping conveyors which are provided with 2-pulley worm driven trippers with provisions made so that a second or re-loading tripper may be installed on these conveyors if desired so as to split the stream and load at two points from one belt at the same time. These conveyors are driven by 100-h.p. direct connected Herringbone gear reduction units.

Through the incline gallery the conveyors are located one above the other, on each side of the gallery and through the portion of the gallery where the dock spouts are located the upper conveyors taking care of the dock spouts at the near end and the lower conveyors taking care of the dock spouts at the far end of the gallery system.

The electric system is divided into two units—the larger units running on 2,200 volt and the smaller units running on 440-volt. The system consists of a modern installation in conduit with dust-tight and vaporproof outlets for the lighting system. Complete signal system between the various operating units of the plant has been provided.

DUST COLLECTING SYSTEM: A complete dust collecting and dust prevention system has been provided with sweeps located in various portions of the elevator and suction on the conveyor heads and discharges. This system is driven by means of a 40-h.p. direct connected fan unit for the collecting of all the dust from the various cyclones and for the suction on the various belt conveyors and conveys same to a cyclone located on top of a steel dust tank which has a one and one-half carload capacity. This tank is located adjacent to one of the tracks so that the dust may be loaded into cars in bulk by means of a blower system which is operated with one man and loads a car of dust in one-half hour. This system is driven by means of a 5-h.p. direct connected fan unit.

The remodeling and improving of the plant was planned and done by the Jas. Stewart Corp'n.

Following is a partial list of the vendors who furnished material for the construction of this plant: Falk Corporation—Herringbone Gear Reduction Units; Link Belt Company—Silent and Roller Chain Drives; Fairbanks Morse & Co.—Motors, Starters and Hopper Scale; J. B. Ehrsam & Sons Mfg. Co.—Machinery and Equipment; B. F. Goodrich Rubber Co.—Belt- ing; Weller Metal Products Co.—Spouting & Sheet Metal Work; The Day Company—Dust Collecting & Dust Prevention Systems.

The improved house is illustrated on the outside front cover page.

Preventing legal action by members is sought by the Manitoba wheat pool, in seeking legislation similar to that enacted in Saskatchewan and Alberta. An acknowledgment that there may be just cause for legal action. All criminals would recommend the repeal of all criminal laws.

Farm bankruptcies decline: Out of a total of 53,444 bankruptcies of all kinds in the U. S. in the fiscal year ended June 30, 1928, the total number of farm bankruptcies was 5,679, compared with 6,296 farm bankruptcies of all kinds in the preceding year, out of 48,066, according to figures compiled by the Bureau of Agricultural Economics. Statistics do not support the agitators' claims that no farmers are making their expenses.

Ocean and Barge Rates May Be Slashed.

With a view to aiding the export of surplus wheat, the Shipping Board is considering the question of reducing ocean rates on wheat. Representatives of Galveston, Texas, states the question is being considered with particular reference to exports to European ports, but that no conclusion had been reached because a reduction in ocean rates was more complicated than in rail rates.

The new Western Lines rate is now only 1 cent per hundred above the rate of the barge line from St. Louis to New Orleans. The barge line is expected to follow the precedent of the railroads and trim its rates to maintain a difference of 5½ cents a hundred between its charges and those of the railroads.

"Hoover Administration" Farm Relief Bill Denounced.

Leaders of every type of agricultural cooperative, including the Farmers National Grain Dealers Ass'n, denounced many provisions of the pending Federal Farm Board bill at the round-table discussion conducted during the annual meeting of the U. S. Chamber of Commerce.

John W. Shorthill, sec'y of the farmers grain dealers group, was particularly outspoken in opposition to many of the features of the proposed measure, which is termed as the "Hoover Administration Farm Relief Bill."

Only "disastrous results" will follow operation of the stabilization corporations provided in the bill. These were characterized as an attempt on the part of Congress to force the co-operatives into a business which "admittedly would lose money and reflect upon their business integrity and ability."

The provisions for a clearing house of market information, loans to co-operatives for the purpose of promotion, and the taxation of one group to supply funds to make another more prosperous (as in the case of the tax free exemptions enjoyed by co-operatives), were other objections to the bill.

Co-operatives do not wish any discriminating concession compared with private business, according to representatives of some of the larger groups. It was set forth that these organizations wish "only the same opportunities to conduct their operations in a business-like manner and receive the same favors the government gives to privately operated business," and that they are "willing to be tested as to whether they render the public an economic service."

Grain Trade News

Reports of new firms, changes, deaths, casualties and failures; new elevators, new flour mills, improvements, fires and accidents are welcome. Let us hear from you.

CALIFORNIA

San Francisco, Cal.—The Grain Trade Ass'n of this city, at a meeting held Apr. 25, defined the meaning of the term "good order sacks" as sacks that are not turned, patched or branded, in the rule of the ass'n that all grain must be delivered in good order sacks.

Robbins, Cal.—In addition to the large grain elevator to be built under the direction of the Robbins Farm Center directors in the Sutter Basin, another one will be erected at the State Ranch Bend warehouse, owned by W. P. Dwyer. It is just west of Robbins on the Sacramento River. The new elevator will have a capacity of 100,000 bus.

CANADA

Toronto, Ont.—The Collingwood Terminal, Ltd., have removed their offices to 34 King St., E.

Winnipeg, Man.—John W. Stanford of the grain inspection department died during the last week in April.

Fort William, Ont.—The harbors of Fort William and Port Arthur will be improved to the extent of \$550,000 this year.

Winnipeg, Man.—Ludwig Eisemann, pres. of Eisemann & Co., Inc., grain exporters of New York, is an applicant for membership in the Grain Exchange.

The Saskatchewan Wheat Pool Construction Co., Ltd., has been organized as a subsidiary of the Wheat Pool, to have charge of pool elevator construction and repair work.

J. D. Read, former treas. of the Saskatchewan Pool Elvtr., Ltd., has been appointed mgr., succeeding Donald Macrae, resigned, effective May 2. Alex Yates has been named assistant mgr.

Seaforth, Ont.—The Wolverton Flour Mills Co., Ltd., is overhauling and will have some new machinery installed which will both increase the capacity of the plant and make it more up to date.

Edmonton, Alta.—The Edmonton Terminal Grain Elvtr. Co.'s elevator burned on Apr. 28. Loss, \$120,000. The building had been empty since last fall. It was metal-clad. The fire department was unable to do much as it was handicapped by lack of water.

Winnipeg, Man.—William D. Staples, a member of the first board of grain commissioners for Canada, in 1912, when the original Canadian Grain Act was passed creating the board, died late in April at his home near Elm Creek, Man., at the age of 60 years.

Port Colborne, Ont.—George H. Pettit, member of the Canadian Parliament from the Welland, Ont., district, is said to be backing a proposition for the erection of a 2,000,000-bu. grain elevator here, to help relieve the congestion on the Welland Canal route.

Montreal, Que.—A barge was burned and much damage was done to the S. S. Frank B. Baird, a grain boat owned by the Eastern Steamship Co. of Buffalo, N. Y., on Apr. 15. The total damage was estimated to be nearly \$100,000. The barge and the grain boat were moored close together at Windmill Point in the local harbor.

Vancouver, B. C.—Representatives of Vancouver grain elevators and of the feed grain trade, Provincial Deputy Minister of Agriculture Munroe and Inspector W. H. Lyne of the department discussed the manner of shipment and the modern conveyance of grain screenings in all its phases at a meeting held the third week in April at the Merchants Exchange. Under the Noxious Weed Act the manner of shipment and mode of conveyance is under the control of the provincial department. The meeting was in preparation for action the government will take in connection with regulating the traffic when screenings are exported from the province.

Toronto, Ont.—General J. G. Langton, chairman of the Toronto Harbor Board, is quoted as saying that the Toronto Harbor Commission will soon begin the work of enlarging the harbor facilities to take care of the increased business sure to follow the opening of the new Welland Canal.

St. Boniface, Man.—The Soubry Grain Co.'s small elevator had a dust explosion recently that blew out part of the walls, but the fire that followed did not damage the grain in store. This is a 50,000-bu. elevator located in a suburb of Winnipeg, that was only completed late last summer, as mentioned in the Aug. 10, 1928 Journal.

St. John, N. B.—The work on the construction of the 1,500,000-bu. grain elevator in West St. John was commenced in October, 1928, and it is expected to be finished in November, 1929. —A. Gray, gen. mgr. and chief engineer, St. John Harbor Commissioners. [Mention was made that the contract had been let for the construction of this elevator in the Oct. 25 number of the Journal.]

Vancouver, B. C.—The Atlas Flour Mills, Ltd., have recently been incorporated. Last December it was reported that the Victory Flour Mills of this city had been bot by the Alberta Pacific Grain Co. and the name changed to the Atlas Milling Co. It is planned to increase the capacity of the plant to 600 barrels daily. H. Butler, formerly with the Lake-of-the-Woods Milling Co., Ltd., of Kenora, Ont., is now superintendent of the Atlas Flour Mills, Ltd.

The administration of the Canada Grain Act will be continued and it is estimated that the sum of \$2,618,570, tabled in the Commons recently for this purpose, is required for its administration, including the management, operation and equipment of elevators. It is said that amendments to the act are being prepared, providing for the regulation of mixing at terminal elevators, control by producers of the elevator destination of their grain and enforcement of provisions against mixing at the Port of Montreal.

Prescott, Ont.—The new grain elevator, according to K. M. Cameron, chief engineer of the Canadian Department of Public Works, who designed the structure, will have a capacity of approximately 5,500,000 bus. It will be so built as to be able to unload from two of the largest upper lake boats and to load three canal boats and four railway cars simultaneously. The legs unloading from the upper lake boats will have a capacity of 35,000 bus. per hour and they will be the largest in Canada. Special sash opening devices such as are used by the Montreal Harbor Commissioners will be installed to prevent accidents from dust explosions. The elevator will be completed, it is planned, at about the same time as the new Welland Canal is opened. According to Mr. Cameron the Prescott elevator will be the last word in grain elevator construction.

COLORADO

Sterling, Colo.—James A. Moore, grain dealer, died at the hospital here on Apr. 30.

The Colorado Grain Dealers Ass'n will meet June 8 at Denver.—The Colorado Grain Dealers, Jos. L. Hall, sec'y.

Milliken, Colo.—John W. Roberts, owner of the elevator and alfalfa mill here, was found dead in his bed, presumably of heart trouble, recently. He was 68 years old.

Briggsdale, Colo.—The Farmers Co-op. Elvtr. Co. has been making some improvements, including a new grinder, by the use of which grain is elevated from the bin in cups instead of blowers, eliminating the dust.

Denver, Colo.—Herbert M. Welsh of the Herbert M. Welsh Grain Co. of this city and Sterling, is reported to have recently disposed of several elevators in Colorado and Nebraska and to be engaged in the grain merchandising business.

ILLINOIS

Colchester, Ill.—The Colchester Milling Co. is installing a 10-ton Fairbanks Truck Scale.

Galva, Ill.—The Galva Co-op. Grain & Supply Co. has added two truck lifts to its equipment here.

Effner, Ill.—The Sheldon Farmers Co-op. Elvtr. Co. is installing electric power in its elevator here.

Nekoma, Ill.—A truck lift has been installed at the Nekoma elevator of the Galva Co-op. Grain & Supply Co.

Malden, Ill.—The Malden Farmers Elvtr. Co. has just completed installing a new 10-ton Fairbanks Truck Scale.

Elkhart, Ill.—J. A. Havey's elevator has added to its equipment by installing a No. 3 Jay Bee Hammer Mill.

Tallula, Ill.—Motor truck scales have been installed for the Central Illinois Grain Co. by the Superior Scale Co.

Bradfordton (Springfield p. o.), Ill.—Motor truck scales have been installed for the Bradfordton Co-op. Ass'n by the Superior Scale Co.

Sandwich, Ill.—A meeting of the grain trade of the Sandwich territory was held at the I. O. O. F. Hall in this city on May 2 at 7:30 p. m.

Gilson, Ill.—Forrest Pickrel has become mgr. of the Farmers Co-op. Co.'s elevator here and will have charge of both the elevator and the lumber yard.

Kankakee, Ill.—The regular meeting of the grain trade of the Kankakee territory was held at McBroom's Restaurant, Kankakee, on May 1, at 6:30 p. m.

Stanford, Ill.—The Stanford Grain Co. is moving its office just north of the present location and will soon start work on its new and up-to-date office.

Belleville, Ill.—John Grischy, former state grain inspector at East St. Louis, killed himself by shooting at his home here on May 3. He was 62 years old.

North Henderson, Ill.—F. A. Mathers, grain dealer, died recently at the home of his daughter in Galesburg after an illness of three weeks, at the age of 62 years.

Good Hope, Ill.—The Good Hope Co-op. Elvtr. Co. is installing a 10-ton Fairbanks Scale at its elevator.—Geo. J. Betzelberger, with Fairbanks Scale service and test truck.

Culver (Athens p. o.), Ill.—We are putting in a new sheller and are changing from gasoline power to electric motors.—C. E. Johnson, mgr., Farmers Co-operative Co.

Midland City, Ill.—C. L. McBride has resigned his position as grain buyer for the Kenney Elvtr. Co. here to accept a position as salesman for the Bay Chemical Co. of New Orleans.

Boody, Ill.—George Saathoff, contractor, is progressing nicely with our elevator and expects to complete it about June 15.—B. & B. Farmers Co-op. Elvtr. Co., Fred L. Jostes, mgr.

Dry Grove (Bloomington p. o.), Ill.—I am the new mgr. of the Dry Grove Farmers Grain Co.'s elevator here, succeeding Sam Elkins.—P. W. Ehrlich, mgr., Dry Grove Farmers Grain Co.

Sandwich, Ill.—Knut Rogne, pres. of the Sandwich Farmers Elvtr. Co., died during April from injuries received last November when he fell at the elevator, injuring his hip. He was 69 years of age.

Sheldon, Ill.—The Sheldon Farmers Co-op. Elvtr. Co. is equipping its elevator with roller bearings thruout and it has already been covered with corrugated galvanized siding. J. D. Worsham is the mgr.

Woodson, Ill.—The Farmers Grain Co.'s concrete elevator, being erected by Geo. W. Quick & Sons, is approaching completion. It will contain a sheller, cleaner and one motor of 1½ h.p. and two of 20 h.p. each.

Kansas, Ill.—The Paul Kuhn elevator has been closed up ever since the death of Mr. Kuhn and is in the hands of his estate. No disposition has been made of same to date.—Brocton Elvtr. Co., S. A. Price.

Waynesville, Ill.—H. A. and M. J. Stotler of Streator, Ill., and Verne W. Burtis have purchased the elevator properties and business of the Waynesville Grain Co. from the Paul Kuhn estate, also the Conlin Beers corn crib. The business of the company will be continued under the same name. Mr. Burtis, a cousin of the Stotlers, will manage the business.

Springfield, Ill.—The Pillsbury Flour Mills Co., of Minneapolis, has given the Jones-Hettelsater Construction Co. contract for the erection of a 3,000-barrel flour mill, cereal mill, 1,300,000-bu. elevator and a warehouse, construction to start at once.

Wenona, Ill.—Harry M. Taggart, a retired grain man of this place, died late in April at Pasadena, Cal., at the age of 58 years. He was active in the grain business for many years, operating under the name of the Taggart & Colehower Co.

Gibson City, Ill.—M. C. Mattinson and James R. Bailey, formerly senior member of the Bailey-Moore Grain Co., are establishing a new grain firm here. Mr. Bailey will have active charge. A wholesale cash grain business will be conducted.

Arthur, Ill.—A. R. Livengood and Lawrence Pittman of Atwood have organized a farmers' co-operative company to operate the elevators of A. F. Davis and Lawrence Buckner and Frank Eads, just purchased. It is said Mr. Buckner will continue as manager for the farmers.

Danvers, Ill.—Carl Bernau, a farmer residing near Danvers, has been appointed mgr. of the Danvers Farmers Elevator Co.'s elevator, to fill the vacancy caused by the death of the former mgr., William Zierfuss, in March, since which time J. C. Nafziger, pres. of the company, has been acting as mgr.

Minier, Ill.—S. S. Tanner died the night of May 9 at his home, of pneumonia. He had been ill only one day. He was active many years ago in the work of the Illinois Grain Dealers Ass'n and for a time its President. In 1923 he was a member of the Republican state central com'te, and pres. of the Illinois Woodmen Social Club.

Long View, Ill.—J. C. Deere has let the contract to the Younglove Construction Co. for the erection of an elevator 29x32 feet, 9 bins, concrete foundation and reinforced concrete waterproof pit. Building and roofs are to be covered with galvanized iron. The equipment includes a Kewanee Truck Dump, Link-Belt Manlift, Hincley Head Drive and Richardson Automatic Scale. Work has already been started.

Stratford, Ill.—The Edward Dusing elevator burned at 1 o'clock p. m. on Apr. 23; loss estimated from \$10,000 to \$25,000, covered by insurance. Hundreds of bus. of grain were destroyed, but two cars loaded and standing on a siding were moved to safety. The elevator was a wooden structure covered with sheet-iron. Stratford is without fire protection, and volunteer firemen came from nearby towns to help the local bucket brigades.

Steeleville, Ill.—The Gilster Milling Co. of Chester, Ill., has given a contract to the Stevens Engineering & Construction Co. for the erection of an up-to-date reinforced concrete elevator having a capacity of 180,000 bus. at the company's mill at this place. Work is to start at once, day and night crews to be employed and the building is to be completed before July 15. The total storage capacity of the company at this point will be 400,000 bus. when the addition is completed.

Kansas, Ill.—The Brocton Elevator Co. of Brocton, Ill., has started work on a new elevator which it is building at Kansas, Ill., on the Kansas & Sidell Railroad in which the grain company is interested. The capacity of the elevator has not been fully determined as the company is contemplating a small grain storage capacity at this point. This company is not installing any feed grinding or mixing machinery at any of its elevators.—Brocton Elevator Co., S. A. Price, Brocton, Ill.

Cairo, Ill.—The Halliday Elevator Co. is remodeling the old Halliday Mill into a grain elevator. The big Halliday elevator burned down several years ago, since which time the company has been operating thru one of the other Cairo elevators. Halliday Bros. established their first mill in this city about the middle of the last century and did a thriving business, shipping the flour by boat down the Mississippi River. A number of years ago the mill discontinued the manufacture of flour, and the building was converted into a molasses feed plant. The business was formerly operated under the name of the H. L. Halliday Milling Co.

Mattoon, Ill.—The elevator and mill purchased from the J. S. Ashbrook Co. in 1926 and located on the Illinois Central tracks in Mattoon was destroyed by fire last August with the exception of the grain drier. Last fall we built to the drier sufficiently to run grain thru same, and we have arranged to complete the elevator, which will hold about 50,000 bus. It will be electrically equipped with six motors with a total of over 100-h.p. There will be an unloading leg so that we can receive grain on track for drying or storing and will do a merchandising business along with our regular country grain receipts.—Big 4 Elevator Co., W. Ernest Orndorff. [The new house will be 30x36 feet, with two legs from the wagon and truck pits and one leg for unloading cars. The elevator will be of studded construction and equipped with Union Iron Works Sheller and Cleaner, Hopper Scale, Truck Dump and Power Shovel. Anti-friction bearings will be used thruout. The Decatur Construction Co. has the contract. Last fall two bins with 6,000 bus. capacity, with one leg, were built to serve the drier, which escaped the fire.]

CHICAGO LETTER.

A Board of Trade membership sold on May 2 for \$39,975 net to the buyer.

Farrell Bros. have announced that, beginning May 1, Leroy Baumgartl would be associated with the firm as general partner.

Charles C. Renshaw has retired from Clement, Curtis & Co. and associated himself with Mitchell, Hutchins & Co. as general partner.

A branch office of Charles Sincere & Co. will be located in the Foreman National Bank Building and will be in charge of Charles Webber.

C. W. Heltz of the old firm, Heltz & Foss, which has been dissolved, will continue in the hay business with offices in the Postal Telegraph Bldg.

The rate of interest for advances on Bs/L for the month of May has been set by the directors of the Board of Trade at 7% per annum, the highest rate for many years.

Arthur F. Lindley has been made temporary chairman of the stock listing com'te of the Board of Trade. He was active in the formation of the board's clearing house.

Alastair Ian Valentine, pres. of the Armour Grain Co. and of the Armour Elevator Co. from 1893 to 1906, when he retired, died on May 3 in St. Luke's Hospital at the age of 73 years.

Thomas Greig, an old Board of Trade operator, senior partner of Greig & Wolff, commission brokers, and a resident of Chicago for 54 years, died of heart disease on Apr. 29 at the home of his son in Oak Park. He was 77 years of age.

John J. Badenoch of the J. J. Badenoch Co. and a member of the Board of Trade since 1875, was presented with a basket of roses by his friends on the board on Apr. 19, which was his 78th birthday. The Board of Trade Post of the American Legion also sent him a letter of appreciation. He was at one time alderman from the old Eleventh ward and was also chief of police for two years. When a member of the Board of Education he inaugurated the practice of weighing coal purchased to heat the schools.

The Board of Trade Post No. 304, American Legion, in contributing to the further welfare of humanity and assisting in the assurance of a future generation imbued with civic pride and responsibility, has organized its first Boy Scout Drum and Bugle Corps in Maywood, Ill., a nearby suburb. This new semi-military body is being instructed weekly by August Hennig, a member of the post. Thru such activities the Board of Trade Post hopes to become an outstanding and substantial factor in influencing the lives of thousands of young boys thruout the metropolitan area.

The following com'tes have been approved by the board of directors of the Board of Trade: The securities com'te—Thomas Y. Wickman, E. H. Bagley, Herbert J. Blum, Gardiner B. Van Ness, Harry S. L. Reno, George H. Tanner. Market report—Fred Uhlmann, P. R. O'Brien, E. D. Norton, J. A. Begg, Fred T. Bascom. Odd lots and specialists—E. T. Maynard, William E. Webbe, Gale Smart, William J. Springer, Ross H. Kidston. The business conduct com'te of the Board of Trade, the organization meeting of which was held on Apr. 25, is as follows: Joseph W. Badenoch, chairman; Lester N. Perrin, John A. Bunnell, Joseph F. Jackson, A. W. Mansfield.

Kahn I. Fosdick, former vice-pres. of the Northern Trust Co., is now a member of the firm of Colvin & Co. and will have charge of the Chicago office of the company. Charles A. Weeks, formerly with the Fidelity Trust & Savings Bank, has also become associated with Colvin & Co.

The bill in the Illinois House of Representatives to give the Chicago Board of Trade the same exemption from the state securities law as is enjoyed by the Chicago Stock Exchange and the New York Stock Exchange, on May 7 was passed by the house by a vote of 91 to 23 and sent to the senate. The present law requires approval by the securities department of the secretary of state's office before securities can be marketed, for the protection of the public against worthless stocks. Sec'y Fred H. Clutton, Sam Raymond, J. J. Badenoch and Wm. Hirshey went to Springfield and succeeded in getting the House to approve the bill, altho a com'te had reported adversely.

Among the new members of the Board of Trade are the following: David Coleman, of New York City; Major Gifford Halroyd, of the Uhlmann Grain Co.; Eugene R. Ford; Norman Fromherz, with James E. Bennett & Co.; Irving J. Epstein; Sheldon W. Vanzwool, with Clement Curtis & Co.; Swen W. Lund; Floyd Y. Keeler; William J. Russell, vice-pres. Gregory, Jennison & Co., Minneapolis. Memberships transferred: George C. Lambert, Fred W. Wichman, Susumu Tsukaguchi, J. Herbert Ware, Jr., John A. Hawkinson, Andrew R. Marquis, Estate of Rudolf E. Kienle, Estate of William D. Gregory. Changes in registration: Nelson Grain Co., Sioux City, Ia., succeeded by Nelson, Hunter & Co., Fargo, N. D., Lawrence J. Nelson, member; Wm. D. McKay, registered for own account; Eastern Grain, Mill & Elevator Corp., of Buffalo, changed to Eastern Grain Elevator Corp., John J. Rammacher, member.

The directors of the Board of Trade on May 7 rescinded their approval of a suggestion that holders of warehouse certificates for grain be permitted to have the payment of storage charges at the rate of 1/20-cent per bushel per day endorsed on the face of the certificate. Instead an interpretation of Rule 288 is given. Endorsement of charges is conditioned on holding the certificate until loaded out. It developed that a speculative buyer of rye, for example, who expected to pay only 90 cents, on tender of an old certificate, found that the warehouseman had endorsed thereon the 10 cents' accumulated storage so that he had to pay \$1, tying up more money, in a tight money market. So that as modified the interpretation reads in part: "In no case shall a warehouse company receive or shall an owner of a warehouse receipt pay accumulated storage unless the owner of the receipt agrees to hold the warehouse receipt and load the grain out of store himself. Any warehouse receipt indorsed with accumulated storage paid after May 31, 1929, will not be considered legal tender for future contracts made on the Board of Trade of the City of Chicago."

INDIANA

Dunreith, Ind.—The Dunreith Elevator Co. has installed a hammer mill.

Shipshewana, Ind.—The Wolfe Grain Co. has added an oat huller to its equipment.

Summitsville, Ind.—The Hinshaw Grain Co. has installed a Sidney Vertical Feed Mixer.

Pleasant Ridge, Ind.—The W. C. Babcock Grain Co. of Rensselaer is erecting an elevator here.

Swayzee, Ind.—The Swayzee Grain Co. is rebuilding its elevator which burned early in March.

Middlebury, Ind.—The Middlebury Grain Co. has bot a new delivery truck and installed a 5-ton scale.

Wolcott, Ind.—The Wolcott Grain Co. has added to its equipment an oat huller. J. R. Nelson is mgr.

Star City, Ind.—J. C. Phillips has installed grinding machinery, including hammer mill, feed mixer and oat huller.

LaGrange, Ind.—The Home Grain Co. has installed a new controller and put in heavier wiring thruout its plant here.

Sedalia, Ind.—J. C. Milner has equipped his elevator with a McMillin Wagon and Truck Dump for supplying two separate sinks, using a 2-h.p. motor and high speed chain drive for power.

Seymour, Ind.—The Blish Milling Co. has entered eight of its stations for membership in the Indiana Grain Dealers Ass'n.

Kentland, Ind.—The Harlan Grain Co.'s elevator has been remodeled and a 10-ton auto truck and an auto truck dump installed.

South Milford, Ind.—The Home Grain Co.'s elevator has been remodeled, two new controllers installed and heavier wiring put in.

Churubusco, Ind.—The Mayer Grain Co. is installing feeder and elevator equipment furnished by the Sidney Grain Machinery Co.

Rushville, Ind.—The Reed Elvtr. Co. will improve its plant by the installation soon of a conveyor and a new corn sheller and cleaner.

Seymour, Ind.—The Farmers Co-op. Co. has installed a combined corn cutter and feeder furnished by the Sidney Grain Machinery Co.

Mays, Ind.—C. S. Stewart, who remodeled his elevator at a cost of \$4,000 recently, contemplates the installation of a new hammer mill.

Mellot, Ind.—McCardle & Page have installed a McMillin Wagon and Truck Dump to supply three different sinks, using a 2-h.p. motor for power.

Inwood, Ind.—Kraus & Apfelbaum contemplate the erection of coal sheds and the purchase of a coal conveyor in connection with their elevator.

Rochester, Ind.—The Rochester Co-op. Elvtr. Co. plans an addition to its elevator for the custom grinding department, for which a new hammer mill has been bot.

Sharpsville, Ind.—J. Frank Barlow has succeeded O. E. Nees as mgr. of the elevator and mill of the Keifer Feed & Supply Co., Mr. Nees having resigned.

Goodland, Ind.—The Goodland Grain Co. is installing two McMillin Wagon and Truck Dumps. The two to be operated from one 3-h.p. motor and high speed chain drive to supply five different dump sinks.

West Harrison, Ind.—Schlemmer Feed Co. incorporated; capital stock, \$15,000; incorporators: John, Ethel G. and John W. Schlemmer, Jr., and Clyde Hutchinson; to buy, sell and deal in feeds, coal, grain, flour, etc.

Clifford, Ind.—John Holder of Clifford, Ind., is installing a McMillin Wagon and Truck Dump to be used in the dumping of different grains as well as a sink to supply his hammer mill. Power is belted from other machinery.

Etna Green, Ind.—The Etna Green Lumber & Elvtr. Co. is considering the addition of custom grinding to its elevator here and also at Atwood, Ind., which would necessitate some new machinery such as hammer mills, batch mixers and oat hullers.

Medaryville, Ind.—The Medaryville Co-op. Ass'n, Walter Penrod, mgr., is erecting an up-to-date office with a feed storage annex, the building to be 20x94 feet, wood construction, with a galvanized metal roof. A new manlift was installed recently.

Indianapolis, Ind.—The Bachmann Mill, also known as the Avenue Mill, burned, on May 2, shortly before midnight. The mill has not been operated for six months or more and was recently sold. The machinery was sold at the time Mr. Bachmann retired from business, since which time the mill has been used for storage purposes.

Sullivan, Ind.—The Kerlin Elvtr. & Feed Co. incorporated; capital stock, \$50,000; incorporators: Edward M. Kerlin, Frank Kerlin and Milton A. Hadden. This company has bot the property formerly owned by the Sullivan Mill & Elvtr. Co. and after repairing and remodeling the plant, installing new feed grinding machinery and also other necessary equipment, will reopen the mill and elevator.

Huntingburg, Ind.—Several indictments have been returned by the Dubois County grand jury at Jasper, Ind., growing out of the failure of the Wallace Milling Co. here. Among those indicted and placed under arrest is Donald J. Wallace, head of the Wallace Milling Co., who is charged with conspiracy to violate the warehouse act of Indiana. The Wallace Milling Co. failed in December, 1928. Many farmers had placed their wheat in the elevators of the Wallace Milling Co. Under financial pressure the milling company sold the wheat to tide the firm over, it is charged. When the farmers demanded payment for their wheat it was not to be had, it was pointed out by the officials of Dubois County. It was because of this that indictments charging conspiracy to violate the warehouse act were brought.—W. B. C.

Goshen, Ind.—Lyon & Greenleaf have taken over both the north and the south mills of the Goshen Milling Co. Lyon & Greenleaf operate a 1,000-barrel flour mill at Ligonier, Ind., and also elevators and distributing plants at Wauseon, O., Norfolk, Va., Wawaka, Brimfield, Millersburg and Goshen, Ind. In addition to being in the market for wheat, corn and oats, the firm will do custom grinding and will carry a full line of flour, mill feed and commercial feeds, and hopes some day to erect an up-to-date concrete elevator in Goshen.

At the meeting of the board of mgrs., held May 3, it was decided for the best interests of the Indiana Grain Dealers Ass'n to hold our midsummer meeting at Indianapolis on June 21 immediately following the Ohio Grain Dealers meeting at Cedar Point on the 19th and 20th. We are only going to have a one-day meeting this year, but it will be chuck full of very interesting subjects and strictly business. By having our meeting just after the Ohio meeting, out-of-state delegates and representatives from the terminal markets may be able to take in both conventions in the course of a few days.—Fred K. Sale, sec'y, Indiana Grain Dealers Ass'n.

A meeting of the crop improvement committee of the Indiana Grain Dealers Ass'n was held in the Board of Trade library Friday afternoon, May 3. Edgar Evans, chairman of the crop improvement committee, is now abroad but had requested Elmer Hutchinson of Arlington to serve as acting chairman during his absence. There were representatives from the Central States Soft Wheat Growers Ass'n, the Farm Bureau, the Indiana Corn Growers Ass'n, Purdue University, the milling interests of the state, and the Indiana Grain Dealers Ass'n. A definite educational program is being worked out and will be instigated within the next thirty to sixty days to urge the growing of more pure bred soft wheat in Indiana and endeavoring to get away from mixtures now prevailing.—Fred K. Sale, sec'y, Indiana Grain Dealers Ass'n.

IOWA

Ireton, Ia.—The Farmers Elvtr. Co. recently installed a No. 1 Jay Bee Hammer Mill.

Bedford, Ia.—John Marley is the new mgr. of the Farmers Union Co-op. Elvtr. Co.'s elevator here.

Casey, Ia.—We contemplate iron-cladding our elevator this summer.—R. W. Griffith, agt., Davenport Elvtr. Co.

Cumming, Ia.—Kent & Co.'s elevator has a new mgr., Louis Talleckson. This is the only elevator at this place.—G. S. Kent.

Archer, Ia.—New rope transmission has been installed at the Farmers Elvtr. Co.'s elevator by the Younglove Construction Co.

Carson, Ia.—We have installed a new 5-ply leg belt and cups. We plan to paint the elevator this summer.—Jas. Fender & Sons.

Matlock, Ia.—The Farmers Elvtr. Co. has recently had some remodeling and repair work done by the Younglove Construction Co.

Dedham, Ia.—The Farmers Elvtr. Co. has had its driveway rebuilt for handling trucks, the Younglove Construction Co. doing the work.

Neola, Ia.—Edward P. Burns, mgr. of the Dawson Grain Co.'s elevator here, was married on Apr. 14 to Miss Loretta O'Connor of this place.

Mitchellville, Ia.—I expect to tear down my elevator at Nobleton soon. It is near to other elevators and will not be rebuilt.—Charles Craig.

Glenwood, Ia.—The Atlantic Grain Co. will install a large truck scale. This company recently took over Gund-Sien & Co.'s elevator here.

Grafton, Ia.—At the Farmers Co-op. Society's elevator a new automatic truck dump and a new scale are being installed, Chehock & Rezab doing the work.

Sloan, Ia.—B. M. Stoddard has had a reinforced concrete waterproof pit built and a Kewanee Truck Dump installed by the Younglove Construction Co.

Sac City, Ia.—The Farmers Grain Co. will install a Winter Head Drive operated by a 15-h. p. American Enclosed Motor. Earl Galbraith is manager.—W. C. Bailey.

Anita, Ia.—R. W. Smith has resigned as mgr. of the Farmers Co-op. Elvtr. Co.'s elevator here. His successor has not been named.—Farmers Co-op. Elvtr. Co.

Modale, Ia.—The Nye & Jenks Grain Co. sold its elevator and lumber yard at Modale, Ia., to the Modale Elvtr. Co.—S. C. Beebe, mgr., Nye & Jenks Grain Co., Colon, Neb.

Buckeye, Ia.—The Farmers Elvtr. Co. has just recently completed installing new roller bearings thruout, also new leg belts and repaired pits. Henry Sielaff is the mgr.—Art Torkelson.

Dunbar, Ia.—The cupola of the Farmers Elvtr. Co. has been rebuilt, a 10-bu. Richardson Automatic Scale installed and a new leg, fitted with D. P. buckets, put in by the Williams Construction Co.

Earlham, Ia.—A Kewanee All Steel Truck Lift and Steel Grate have been installed in the elevator of the Farmers Elevator Co. The Williams Construction Co. had the contract and also made other minor repairs.

Newell, Ia.—The Galbraith Elvtr. Co. is constructing an addition to its office which will give it twice as much office space when completed. It will be of frame construction.—Art Torkelson, with Lamson Bros. & Co.

Akron, Ia.—John G. Hedges' grain elevator here burned late in April. Loss \$7,000, partly covered by insurance. The cause was reported to have been spontaneous combustion in a grain shaft. A carload of grain and much feed were destroyed.

Wilton Junction, Ia.—The Kaufmann elevator, operated under lease by W. C. Norton, will be overhauled and several improvements made before the new crop season. Two new leg belts and buckets and a new corn sheller are contemplated.

Des Moines, Ia.—The Des Moines Elvtr. & Grain Co. is rehabilitating the old Taylor & Patton elevator here. The structure at present is being covered with steel sheathing and improvements being made on the interior. Capacity of the plant is 200,000 bus.—A. T.

Pocahontas, Ia.—Perry Pearson, present mgr. of the Farmers Oil Co., will take the position as mgr. of the Farmers Elvtr. Co. as soon as he has someone to relieve him from his present duties. Chub Hunt, former mgr., is now traveling for a South Dakota seed concern.—A. T.

Geneva, Ia.—I recently bot the elevator and feed grinder together with the grain and coal business formerly owned by H. E. Luke and I will operate this plant in connection with my own at this station under the name of the Geneva Grain & Lumber Co.—H. D. Clock.

Earlville, Ia.—H. J. Pitcher, owner and operator of the Earlville Elvtr. & Feed Mill since 1894, has leased the plant to Frank Haigh for one year, effective Apr. 22, and Mr. Pitcher will take a partial rest, tho he will continue to sell coal and feed. He recently celebrated his 77th birthday.

Stuart, Ia.—We have replaced our old gas engine with a 20-h.p. Fairbanks-Morse Fully Enclosed Ball Bearing Motor. This was set on the old engine foundation. Later we plan to install a new 400-bu.-per-hour corn sheller. This will probably be done within the next 60 days.—N. Wildman.

Whiting, Ia.—Elliott & McBeath just recently sold out to a local stock company who will now operate the elevator under the name of South Side Elvtr. Co. C. B. Streeter, who has been connected with the Farmers Cereal Co. at Sloan, Ia., as asst. mgr. for the past several years, is the new mgr.—A. T.

Wightman (Lohrville p. o.), Ia.—One of the local elevators of the Hynes Grain Co. has been remodeled. A 10-ton Fairbanks Dump Scale, a Winter type W Truck Dump, a 15-h. p. Fairbanks-Morse type Z Engine and a Gerber Distributor were included in the improvements when the new office and engine room were built.—W. C. Bailey.

Sioux City, Ia.—Croil Hunter is now a member of this firm and the firm name is now the Nelson-Hunter Co. instead of the Nelson Grain Co. The company has offices at Sioux City, 623 Warnock Building, and at Fargo, N. D., 4 O'Neil Block. The office at Norfolk, Neb., has been discontinued since Sept. 1, 1928.—Nelson-Hunter Co., by E. M. Holmes.

Stuart, Ia.—Friends of Newcomb Wildman will be glad to learn he is progressing nicely and hopes to be back in the elevator in a few weeks. Mr. Wildman had his leg broken in five places between the ankle and the knee in an accident in the elevator last winter when his leg was caught in a belt and he was saved from further injury only because a drive chain broke.

Walcott, Ia.—We are having our elevator overhauled. Included in the improvement are the installation of two Strong-Scott Pneumatic Truck Lifts for our country business, and installation of SKF Ball Bearings on all main shafts. R. P. Koser is doing the work.—Louis Maack, Stockdale & Maack Co.

Rembrandt, Ia.—Earl Tongate, present mgr. of the Farmers Elvtr. Co., Valley Springs, S. D., was appointed mgr. of the Rembrandt Elvtr. Co.'s elevator at a recent meeting of the board of directors. He will report for duty June 1. Dave Thomas, the present mgr., is planning a much needed vacation and has no definite plans.—Art Torkelson.

Garden City, Ia.—The Farmers Elvtr. Co. has had a new leg, fitted with 14x7-inch Minneapolis V buckets, installed in its elevator. The overhauling process included installation of a 10-bu. Richardson Automatic Scale, a Winter Head Drive and a Kewanee Truck Lift and Steel Grate. The driveway was rebuilt. The Williams Construction Co. did the work.

Elkhorn, Ia.—The 15,000-bu. elevator now being erected here for the Farmers Co-op. Elvtr. Co. by the Younglove Construction Co., as mentioned in the Apr. 25 Journal, is to have a reinforced concrete waterproof pit, building and roof covered with galvanized iron, and is to be equipped with a hoist, a Link-Belt Manlift, a Richardson Automatic Scale and a Fairbanks-Morse Enclosed Motor.

Sioux City, Ia.—S. P. Mason, sec'y and mgr. of the Terminal Grain Corp., was honored by the Sioux City Grain Exchange by being elected vice-pres. to fill a vacancy, at a special meeting of the board of directors. E. A. Fields of the Fields Grain & Milling Co. was elected a member of the board of directors. His term will expire at the next annual meeting, to be held in October.—Art Torkelson.

Whiting, Ia.—A newly organized farmer-owned elevator will operate here under the name of the South Side Elvtr. Co. The company has bot the former house of Elliot & McBeth. C. B. Streeter, formerly assistant mgr. for the Farmers Cereal Co. at Sloan, Ia., is the mgr. of the elevator, which is now open for business. P. W. Swanson is his assistant.—Bob Swensen, with James E. Bennett & Co., Sioux City, Ia.

Carnarvon, Ia.—Ronald Meyer's pop corn handling plant has recently been completed by the Younglove Construction Co. The building is covered with galvanized iron and roofing and is equipped with Link-Belt Distributor, wagon and truck dump, Link-Belt Manlift, a No. 29-D cleaner, a 3-bu. Richardson Sacking Scale, a sheller and cleaner and a scalper. The power consists of 3-, 5-, 10- and 15-h.p. Fairbanks-Morse Enclosed Motors.

Spencer, Ia.—M. E. DeWolf, who is well known in the grain trade, was recently operated on at a local hospital and at the present writing he is confined to his bed at home but doing nicely and be a matter of a few days when he will be up and around again. According to reports he is slated for supervisor of this district during the federal census taking in 1930. No official announcement has been made.—Art Torkelson, Lamson Bros. & Co.

Buck Grove, Ia.—The elevator of the Buck Grove Elvtr. Co. burned to the ground Apr. 20 between 1 and 2 o'clock in the morning. There was 1,250 bus. of barley in the house. Grain was fully insured, building partly. I cannot rebuild for lack of funds. Some of the business men and farmers are talking of organizing a company to build a new elevator and rent it to me. No arrangements have been made so far and no contracts let.—H. G. Scott, mgr.

Atlantic, Ia.—Gund-Sien & Co. have sold their line of elevators on the Rock Island and the Atlantic Northern to the Atlantic Grain Co., which is a co-partnership composed of August Sien of Glenwood, Ia., and A. W. Falvey of Omaha. The elevators included in the deal, which was consummated May 1, are located at Wiota, Brayton, Exira, Kimballton, Smith Lake, Glenwood and Hancock. Mr. Sien has moved to Atlantic and opened an office in the old Farmers Bank Building.

Odeboit, Ia.—Construction work on a new 25,000-bu. elevator for the Farmers Elvtr. Co. has been started by the Younglove Construction Co. It will have concrete foundation and reinforced concrete waterproof pit, building and roofs will be covered with galvanized iron, and the equipment will consist of a dump, a 2,000-bu. Richardson Automatic Scale and a Winter Head Drive. Power will be furnished by a Fairbanks-Morse Enclosed Type Motor.

Grinnell, Ia.—We have purchased the properties of the F. C. Willson Co. and took possession of the two elevators and the coal business on Apr. 22. My partner, Eldon J. Olds, will be in charge of the grain end of the business and I will have charge of the coal. The elevators will be overhauled and new equipment added where necessary. Side lines of feed and seed will be added and installation of a feed grinder is anticipated. We are continuing operation under the name of Willson Coal & Grain Co.—David E. Talbott.

KANSAS

Acres, Kan.—Mead & Gardner's elevator is being rebuilt.

Wakeney, Kan.—John De Bolt is planning construction of an elevator here.

Jennings, Kan.—E. B. Jennings has put in a new rope drive bot from the York Foundry & Engine Works.

Englewood, Kan.—An addition is being erected to B. Lewelling's elevator, the capacity being about 100,000 bus.

Belleville, Kan.—The Belleville Mill & Elvtr. Co. recently installed a hammer mill powered by a 50-h.p. electric motor.

Woods (Hugoton p. o.), Kan.—C. W. Hawk is having an 18,000-bu. elevator built by the Southwest Construction Co.

Moscow, Kan.—An elevator of 35,000 bus. capacity is being erected for Carl G. Thorow by the Southwest Construction Co.

Hutchinson, Kan.—F. J. Russell, mgr. of the Davis-Noland-Merrill Grain Co.'s office here, is the proud "dad" of a little daughter.

Solomon Rapids, Kan.—The Johnson-Thierolf Merc. Co. is installing in its elevator a Strong-Scott Dump furnished by the White Star Co.

Grainfield, Kan.—Contract has been let by the C. E. Robinson Mill & Elvtr. Co. to Munson & Hanson for the construction of an elevator.

Shields, Kan.—The C. E. Robinson Mill & Elvtr. Co. has let the contract to Munson & Hanson for the erection of a new elevator here.

Medicine Lodge, Kan.—The Hunter Milling Co. will install a Strong-Scott Dump and a 10-ton scale furnished by the White Star Co. at its new elevator here.

Montezuma, Kan.—Lee Ullon is building an elevator which will be finished in time for the new crop. The equipment was bot from the York Foundry & Engine Works.

Wakeney, Kan.—The Trego County Co-op. Ass'n's new elevator is to be 31x28 feet, 40 feet high, and have a capacity of over 22,000 bus. It will have concrete pits.

Aurora, Kan.—The Aurora Flour Mills Co. recently installed a motor for driving the flour mill and has also built a stone warehouse for use in conjunction with its feed mill.

Ellsworth, Kan.—Richmond Eagleton, mgr. of the Farmers elevator at Kanopolis for several years, has succeeded L. A. Daniels, resigned, as mgr. of the Farmers elevator here.

Liberal, Kan.—The J. H. Salley Co. is having 10,000 bus. storage, a 3,000-bu. elevating system and an 8-bu. Richardson Automatic Scale added by the Southwest Construction Co.

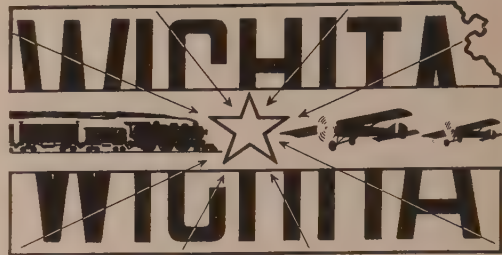
Menoken, Kan.—Merillat Bros.' elevator burned recently. Loss, \$11,000; partly insured. About \$2,500 worth of corn, wheat and oats were destroyed. The owners, J. J. and G. W. Merillat, plan to rebuild at once.

Feterita, Kan.—C. O. Darnell has been appointed new mgr. of the Feterita Co-op. Elvtr. Co.'s elevator, succeeding W. E. Rice who was transferred to the company's elevator at Hugoton on May 1, as reported in the Mch. 10 Journal.

Meade, Kan.—The Co-op. Elvtr. & Supply Co., which now has a 25,000-bu. elevator, contemplates the erection of a warehouse that will increase the capacity of the plant more than 50 per cent. B. H. (Barney) Dinkins is the mgr.

Harper, Kan.—The foundation of the elevator under construction at the Imperial Flour Mills is completed and work on the superstructure is going forward. The elevator will have a capacity of 150,000 bus., will be 100 feet high, of concrete and steel, having four tanks of 25,000 bus. capacity each. Two large legs, capable of handling 2,000 bus. of grain an hour, will permit rapid loading and unloading of grain. H. O. Davis is mgr.

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Plainville, Kan.—The Bowersock Mill & Power Co., which bot the Plainville Mill & Elvtr. Co.'s plant here, consisting of a 250-barrel mill and an elevator, as reported in the Apr. 25 Journal, contemplates to use it only as an elevator and grain station, for the present at least.

Following the annual meeting of the Kansas Grain Dealers Ass'n group meetings will be held at the following points: Salina, Great Bend, Pratt, Anthony, Satanta, Colby, Norton, Phillipsburg, Downs, Marysville, Hiawatha, Emporia, Concordia, Topeka, and Superior and Hebron, Neb.

McPherson, Kan.—The Wall-Rogalsky Milling Co.'s new 150,000-bu. elevator is completed, making the company's total storage capacity 350,000 bus. It consists of six round storage tanks, each 17 feet in diameter and 84 feet high, and eight interstice bins. Fairbanks-Morse motors were installed thruout.

Meade, Kan.—It is said that each year sees more Meade County farmers erecting elevators on their farms. L. T. Gum and J. R. Gillick have both started 15,000-bu. elevators on their farms, and last year H. E. Chappell, T. E. Rexford, Taylor Boyd and Jack Boyd built storage space on their farms.

Hutchinson, Kan.—The Board of Trade has been successful in its efforts to persuade the Rock Island Railroad to give additional yard storage for grain cars here. Two of the road's vice-presidents met with grain men and promised to start at once on the work of extending the yards.

It is reported that the Kansas Grain Inspection Department will probably establish, between now and harvest, eight or more temporary chemical laboratories in the wheat producing sections of the state in order to afford farmers better service in protein testing. This will do away with sending samples to state market centers for analysis.

Kinsley, Kan.—N. J. Young and B. F. Reger have leased the Fairchild elevator and have taken over the feed business formerly owned and operated by S. J. Fairchild. The new firm is to be known as the Young & Reger Feed, Grain & Coal Co. It will also buy grain and sell coal. It contemplates making some improvements.

The Kansas Grain Dealers Ass'n has received the following applications for membership since Jan. 1: Winifred Farmers Co-op. Ass'n and I. B. Walker, Winifred, Kan.; John D. Meyer, Hollenberg, Kan.; Elmo Farmers Union Co-op. B. Ass'n, Elmo, Kan.; Farmers Elvtr. Co., Dorrance, Kan.; Co-op. Elvtr. Co., Victoria, Kan.; Home Elvtr. Co., Damar, Kan.; Farmers Exchange, Moreland, Kan.; Farmers Elvtr. Co., Abilene, Kan.; H. F. Potterf Grain Co., Centralia, Kan.; Farmers Union Elvtr. & M. Co., Baker, Kan.; Pearl Town & Merc. Co., Pearl, Kan.; J. Underwood & Sons, Lawrence, Kans.; Moomaw Grain Co., Walsh, Colo.

KENTUCKY

Perryville, Ky.—The elevator of the Southern Roller Mills burned at 12:30 a. m. April 26, scorching the mill and nearby property. Loss, \$18,000, including 2,500 bus. of wheat; insurance small, a policy having been cancelled on Apr. 11.

Nicholasville, Ky.—The Glass Milling Co. of Wilmore has bot and taken over the business of the Nicholasville Milling Co., and H. H. Reynierson and J. M. Sandusky, owners of the Nicholasville mill, have acquired an interest in the Glass Milling Co. Mr. Reynierson will stay here and wind up the business of the Nicholasville Milling Co.

LOUISIANA

Baton Rouge, La.—We have just recently opened our brokerage office here.—F. D. Vignes Brokerage Co., F. D. Vignes.

MARYLAND

Ilchester, Md.—Lillian Neeson Botts, widow of Thos. H. Botts, died here on Apr. 25. Mr. Botts operated for years in the flour and grain business in this market as Thos. H. Botts & Co.

BALTIMORE LETTER.

Among recent applications for membership in the Chamber of Commerce is Samuel C. Winter.

Carl R. Melcher, a member of the grain inspection staff of the Chamber of Commerce, is able to be out again after having had a struggle with pneumonia.

John J. Snyder, well known member of the Chamber of Commerce and formerly in charge of the western department of Robinson & Jackson, grain commission merchants, is back home again from the hospital and is much improved.

A broadcasting station has been put up by J. A. Peterson, mgr. of the Port Covington elevator of the Western Maryland Railroad Co., for bay boat captains, on the small island just off the elevator, which is used as the mooring place for the boats bringing grain from the lower Maryland counties.

MICHIGAN

Fenton, Mich.—Windstorm slightly damaged the plant of the Michigan Bean Co. in March.

Muir, Mich.—We expect to install two new cleaners, electric motors, elevator legs, etc.—Muir Elevator.

Pigeon, Mich.—The plant of the Co-op. Elvtr. & Milling Ass'n was slightly damaged by windstorm on Apr. 1.

Nunica, Mich.—Robert S. Brown has recently provided lightning protection on his elevator here, using flat copper cable.

Sturgis, Mich.—The Sturgis Grain Co. has added farm tools and wire fencing to its business, to accommodate which a new building 20x42 feet has been erected.

Colon, Mich.—We recently purchased hammer mill, feeder, oat huller, seed cleaner and a few minor things from the Sidney Grain Machinery Co.—Colon Elvtr. Co., J. E. Olney, mgr.

Dewitt, Mich.—Christian Breisch & Co. are replacing three small motors of the open type in their elevator here with fully enclosed self-ventilated type of motors so that all six motors in the plant will be of the fully enclosed type.

Rollin, Mich.—The Rollin Mill, owned by Harlan Fuller, sustained a loss of about \$2,000 on Apr. 22 when the mill dam gave way owing to the rising water, sweeping away a section of the lower floor of the mill together with 1,000 bus. of oats.

Belding, Mich.—I bot the coal business from the Belding Coal & Produce Co. Apr. 16, 1929, leaving R. G. Palmer the elevator. Mr. Palmer was mgr. of the Belding Coal & Produce Co. L. E. Taylor still has a feed and coal business, also Stout & Sons.—Geo. L. McQueen.

Ovid, Mich.—Thomas Hyslop, proprietor of the Ovid Roller Mills & Elvtr., has recently installed a magnetic separator to remove tramp iron from the feed to be ground and is enclosing three motors in fire-resistive enclosures built of asbestos lumber and concrete.

Pinconning, Mich.—The Cass City Grain Co. is replacing a 3F Jay Bee Mill driven by a 40-h.p. motor with tex rope drive, with a direct connected 3W Jay Bee Mill powered with a 60-h.p. Fairbanks-Morse Fully Enclosed Pipe Ventilated Motor.

Paw Paw, Mich.—Lyle Bishop, with headquarters in La Porte, Ind., recently purchased the Paw Paw feed mill and elevator from Briggs & Sons, who had operated it for more than 50 years. The new owner has installed new machinery, rebuilt the old, added storage space and painted the mill.

Casnovia, Mich.—The O'Melia Mills Plant No. 2, bot last fall by the O'Melias who operate in St. Louis, Mich., as the St. Louis Roller Mills Co., has been remodeled. The electric wiring has all been installed in conduit and the motor starters have been equipped with the latest improved protective devices for the motors.

Oakley, Mich.—Christian Breisch & Co. are installing six self-ventilated fully enclosed motors to replace oil engine power, which was installed temporarily when the new elevator was built last fall until electric power was available. The feed mill at this time is to be equipped with a Dings Magnetic Spout to remove tramp iron from the feed.

Coats Grove (Hastings p. o.), Mich.—Smith Bros., Velte & Co. are installing a 10-h.p. G. E. Repulsion Induction Type Single Phase Motor to operate their elevator here, replacing the gasoline engine which recently caused a fire loss of \$250 by backfiring of engine due to carelessness of the operator. As the motor is of the brush type it will be enclosed in a fire-resistive enclosure.

Flint, Mich.—J. P. Burroughs & Son just placed an order with the Hicks Co. for copper cable lightning rods to protect their elevators at Otter Lake, Rogersville and Otisville.

Bronson, Mich.—The Bronson Co-op. Ass'n has recently installed a hammer mill to be operated by tex-rope by a 50-h.p. G. E. Motor. The mill is equipped with a magnetic separator to remove tramp iron. This mill will be installed in a new elevator which Frank Konst, mgr., reports is just about completed. The elevator was designed by Mr. Konst for convenience and economical operation. Nearly all the bearings in the plant are of either the ball or roller type.

Vickeryville, Mich.—The Rockafellow Grain Co. will install a feed mill sheller and crusher in its new elevator which was built here two years ago. A blower system will be used for elevating the feed from the mill to the bagger instead of an elevator leg, which eliminates any possibility of heating in the feed after being ground. The feed mill will be operated by a 40-h.p. fully enclosed self-ventilated motor and will be equipped with a Dings Magnetic Spout to eliminate tramp iron.

MINNESOTA

Corvuso, Minn.—Fred Udermark is the new mgr. of the Victoria Elvtr. Co.'s elevator here.

Hastings, Minn.—The King Midas Mill Co., headquarters Minneapolis, has installed another separator in its mill here.

Duluth, Minn.—Among recent new members of the Board of Trade is Ludwig Eisemann of Eisemann & Co., Inc., New York City.

St. Paul, Minn.—Masek's bill H. F. 305 against the chain stores and affecting line companies retailing side lines was lost by a vote of 48 to 58.

Spring Valley, Minn.—The Harland Flour & Feed Co. of Minneapolis has bot the Spring Valley Mill, formerly owned by Hamlin & Mat-tiso. Fay Hamlin is in charge of the mill.

Thief River Falls, Minn.—At the present time the Math Barzen Co. is merely operating the Hanson & Barzen elevator and the property still belongs to the Hanson & Barzen Milling Co.—Math Barzen Co., B. R. Barzen.

Wells, Minn.—The Wells Flour Milling Co.'s mill is closing down after having been in operation since 1875. Adverse freight rates are said to have been given as the reason by officials of the International Milling Co., of Minneapolis, owners of the Wells mill.

Faribault, Minn.—The Harland Feed & Flour Co., of Minneapolis, has bot the elevator property of the Farmers Co-op. Elvtr. Co. here at the reported price of \$15,000. The Harland company also has taken over the merchandise at cost but the book account will remain the property of the Farmers company.

MINNEAPOLIS LETTER.

The Smith Mill & Elvtr. Co. is the new name of the Northern Milling Co., of this city, which has no connection with the Northern Milling Co. of Wausau.

John McGregor, at one time a member of the Chamber of Commerce and a grain and feed dealer of this city, died on Apr. 23 at Whittier, Cal., at the age of 82 years. He is survived by his widow, two sons and three daughters.

The funeral services for William M. Atkinson, pres. of the Atkinson Milling Co. of this city, who died in Pasadena, Cal., in Feb., as published in the Feb. 25 issue of the Journal, were held here on Apr. 23 and the burial took place at Lakewood Cemetery.

Funeral services for William D. Gregory, prominent in the grain and milling trade of the Northwest for many years, whose death occurred on Mch. 16 while on a world tour with his wife, as published in the Mch. 25th issue of the Journal, were held in this city on May 3. Mrs. Gregory and their son, Lawrence S. Gregory, arrived home on Apr. 30.

A report is circulating here that the Paramount Mill may be bot by the Western Canada Flour Mills Co., Ltd., of Toronto, Ont., which concern also operates an elevator, for the purpose of moving the equipment to Vancouver, B. C., to be used in a mill which the Canadian company is contemplating for that city. The capacity of the Paramount Mill is 2,400 barrels.

MISSOURI

St. Joseph, Mo.—Farnum, Winter & Co. have built an additional room to their office here and partitioned off their present quarters in order to better care for their increasing stocks trade.

Metz, Mo.—The elevator here owned by the Peoples Elevator Co. has been leased by the Cox Lam Grain & Supply Co., Inc., who will operate it under this name. There are no other grain dealers located at Metz.—Roscoe Cox.

Montrose, Mo.—The Mann Grain Co.'s elevator is still idle and has been partly taken down. The Farmers Elevator Co. is making some improvements by installing a truck dump and building some additional storage room.—X.

St. Joseph, Mo.—A. R. Taylor, formerly pres. of the Wisconsin Grain Elevators, Inc., has resigned that position to take charge of the St. Joseph offices of the Donahue-Stratton Co. He will also have the management of the 1,000,000-bu. elevator which will be taken over empty from the Trans-Mississippi Grain Co. when it starts operating the new 2,000,000-bu. annex to the Public Elevator, now under construction.

KANSAS CITY LETTER.

Lee Fuller, pres. of the Fuller Grain Co. of this city and former pres. of the Board of Trade, was reported early in May to be very ill of pneumonia.

The charge for weighing grain at this city made by the Missouri state grain inspection and weighing department was increased from 60 cents to 75 cents per car, effective May 1.

Charles F. Stebbings, who has been active in local financial circles for several years, has been made mgr. of the Kansas City office of Jackson Bros., Boesel & Co., Hugh Hinsen being his assistant. Joseph B. Bracken will continue to represent the company on the trading floor.

The annual meeting of the Grain Club was held on the evening of Apr. 25, and the following officers elected: Pres., J. J. Kraettli, pres. of the Board of Trade; vice-pres., D. C. Bishop; sec'y-treas., E. F. Emmons. Directors: W. B. Lincoln, D. E. Walters, M. H. Howard, C. K. Davis and W. J. McNeil.

G. E. Charles, chief clerk of the Missouri Grain Inspection Department for the past seven years, has resigned to become chief clerk of the state eleemosynary board, of which Roy Monier, former head of the grain inspection department, is now chairman. R. O. Gilliland of Gainesville, Mo., succeeds Mr. Charles in the inspection office.

At a meeting of the Grain Club, held during the last week of April, announcement was made of the rules and regulations that will govern the trading in securities on the Board of Trade. On May 1 the rules were adopted by the unanimous vote of the members of the Board of Trade. Nearly 100 industries in Kansas City and surrounding territory have applied for listing or else made inquiry as to the regulations, and these applications will be acted upon immediately. The financial and moral requirements that must be met by applicants are strict. The name of the new department is the securities department of the Kansas City Board of Trade, and the official opening date has been set as June 17. It will be located in the east end of the grain trading floor on the fourteenth floor of the Board of Trade Building.

ST. LOUIS LETTER.

St. Louis, Mo.—Among recent applicants for membership in the Merchants Exchange is Ivan Wieland of the Seele Bros. Grain Co., on transfer from H. A. Van Rump.

St. Louis, Mo.—We are increasing the total capacity of our elevator at St. Louis to 2,400,000 bus. by building a 1,000,000-bu. reinforced concrete storage addition together with necessary headhouse, incorporating therewith the installation of four garnerers and scales together with necessary shipping and receiving facilities. In addition to this a direct unit drier will be installed as well as washer and the present facilities will also be remodeled to work in conjunction with the new addition. We expect to start work shortly with a view to completing the addition in time to take care of the 1929 crop.—C. E. Spens, executive vice-pres., Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad Co., Chicago.

St. Louis, Mo.—Much alarm was being felt by elevator owners in this district, it being reported on Apr. 29 that if the Mississippi River rose one more foot a number of them would be put out of operation. At that time the water was over the railroad tracks and consequently movement of cars was badly hindered.

MONTANA

Bozeman, Mont.—The Swift Grain Co. is having the Victor Construction Co. overhaul and repaint its large elevator.

Roy, Mont.—S. L. Dotson's elevator here has been bot by an elevator operator of Dickinson, N. D., who will take possession June 1.

Townsend, Mont.—The Swift Grain Co.'s elevator at this point will be repainted soon. The Victor Construction Co. is doing the work.

Kolin, Mont.—The Montana Elevator Co. has had its elevator overhauled and steel siding railed and repaired by the Victor Construction Co. recently.

Laurel, Mont.—The Walsh Grain Co. is remodeling its plant by converting the main building into a feed storage room and erecting four steel grain tanks with a capacity of 7,500 bus. each. Mr. Bridges is the local mgr.

Butte, Mont.—The Ardsley Milling Co., with offices at Butte and at Huron, S. D., has applied for a charter to do business in Montana; capital stock, \$200,000; incorporators, R. E. and R. H. Sawyer, T. Tomich, L. O. Goodman, all of Butte, and J. W. Johns of Huron, S. D.

Harlowtown, Mont.—The Montana Flour Mills Co. of Great Falls plans the erection of a concrete storage elevator adjoining its mill here, which will double the storage capacity here and bring the total capacity of the company in Montana up to 3,000,000 bus.

Hogeland, Mont.—The Occident Elevator Co. is erecting a 35,000-bu. elevator, a flour house, coal shed and cottage. The elevator is to have 16 bins, one stand of legs, roller head bearings, truck dump scale, air lift and engine power. The Hickok Construction Co. has the contract.

Clyde Park, Mont.—The Montana Elevator Co. is having the Victor Construction Co. repair and repaint its elevator at this point. It is understood that the painting will be done with a gun system, the pressure being supplied from the pneumatic tank connected with the truck dump equipment already in the plant.

NEBRASKA

Inland, Neb.—M. O. Christiansen is the new mgr. of the Inland Farmers Union elevator.

Seward, Neb.—The Imig-Schneebeck Grain Co. recently installed a No. 1 Jay Bee Hammer Mill.

Creston, Neb.—We are putting in a large truck scale.—Nye & Jenks Grain Co., W. J. Langan, mgr.

Touhy, Neb.—A Winter type W Truck Lift is being installed by the Touhy Grain & Lumber Co.—W. C. Bailey.

Alvo, Neb.—The Rehmeier Co. has installed a Birchard Improved Ball Bearing Distributor bot from the York Foundry.

Memphis, Neb.—The Farmers Union Co-op. Ass'n has installed a Kewanee All-Steel Truck Lift and overhauled its elevator.

Alexandria, Neb.—The Hart Grain Co. of Edgar has bot the elevator here formerly owned by A. G. Burruss of Belvidere for \$7,000.

Panama, Neb.—The Vanderbeek Grain Co. has installed a new 10-ton Fairbanks Truck Scale.—Chet Knierim, Langenberg Bros. Grain Co.

Kenesaw, Neb.—The Kenesaw Mill & Elevator Co.'s plant is now in charge of A. C. Banks, who has had 20 years' experience in the business.

Aurora, Neb.—The Aurora Elevator Co. has installed a fan to carry dirt from the head. The parts were bot from the York Foundry & Engine Works.

Silver Creek, Neb.—C. Dech is the new mgr. of the Farmers Elevator Co.'s elevator here. He was formerly with the Duff Elevator Co.—Bill Watson.

Gretna, Neb.—Gretna Roller Mills plans putting a magnetic separator in the feed chute of their Jay Bee Hammer Mill to prevent any tramp iron from getting into the mill.

Malmo, Neb.—The Booth Elevator Co. has installed a Fairbanks 10-ton Truck Scale and contemplates installation of a truck dump.

Ashland, Neb.—We contemplate installation of a 15- or 20-ton truck scale this season.—E. M. Kuhl, Kuhl Grain, Flour & Feed Co.

A wheat pool has been organized by 300 wheat raisers of Nebraska and Wyoming, known as the Midwest Market Ass'n Non-Stock Co-op., and is said to represent 13,000 grain growers.—P. J. P.

Oakdale, Neb.—B. Boyce of Seward has bot the Oakdale mill, which has been closed for two years, and after repairs are completed he plans to operate the mill, probably by Sept. 1. E. V. Dunkin will be the general mgr.

Mella (Gretna p. o.), Neb.—A new 15-ton type S Fairbanks Truck Scale is being installed at the local elevator of the Gretna Roller Mills. A new metal roof with double channel seams is being put on the elevator.—W. C. Bailey.

Clinton, Neb.—The Clinton Grain, Lumber & Fuel Co. is the new name of the former Clinton Grain Co. Jim Motz is still the mgr. The company recently incorporated (as mentioned in the Apr. 10 Journal).—Bill Watson, Lucke Gibbs Grain Co.

Sidney, Neb.—The business men of this city have been asked to subscribe \$20,000 toward the building of a new mill of 500 barrels capacity. F. A. Chandler of Montevideo, Minn., suggested the plan to the Chamber of Commerce, stating that he had \$40,000 worth of machinery and equipment for such a plant, and estimating the total cost at \$100,000.

Hastings, Neb.—An elevator was recently completed by the Schultz-Gruis Grain Co. When the railroad demanded the site on which the old elevator was standing for a freight house the company tore down the old house and rebuilt a house of stud construction on a new site a half a mile away. Equipment includes a 10-ton Fairbanks Truck Scale, a Winter Pneumatic Truck Lift and a hammer mill.—W. C. Bailey.

Crete, Neb.—Fire at the B power plant of the Crete Mills on Apr. 26 burned the part of the building covering two Fairbanks-Morse Oil Engines, 200 and 300 h. p., entailing a loss running from \$15,000 to \$40,000, covered by insurance. The regular operation of the mills was not interrupted by the fire as the company has a connection with the transmission line of the Iowa-Nebraska Power Co. One of the hydroelectric plants adjoining the burned building was only slightly damaged, with no serious interruption to its operation. The fire was caused by defective connections in the burner of a gasoline blowtorch which allowed gasoline to escape under pressure while the torch was lighted.

Meetings of country grain dealers and mill operators will be held thruout the state of Nebraska, under the auspices of the Nebraska Ass'n of Grain Elevator & Mill Operators, during the months of May and June. H. E. Nelson, the supervisor in charge of the office of federal grain supervision at Omaha, will attend these meetings and give demonstrations in grain grading. Grading problems will also be discussed. These meetings will be held at Tecumseh, May 14; Nebraska City, May 16; York, May 21; Beatrice, May 23; Fremont, May 28; Hastings, June 3; Holdrege, June 5; Lincoln, June 25; McCook and Culbertson, between June 5 and 25. Dates will be announced later for other points in the northeastern section of the state, and Columbus, Grand Island, Lexington, Sidney, Kimball, Gordon, Oakland, Laurel and Norfolk.

Nebraska City, Neb.—The terminal elevator of the Duff Grain Co. here, which was recently purchased by the Butler-Welsh Grain Co. of Omaha, as reported in the last number of the Journal, is being overhauled and remodeled. Seventeen Fairbanks-Morse Enclosed Motors with a total of 387 h.p. are being installed. All reductions are being made with silent chain, Flex-Mor or Tex-Rope drives and reduction gears are being put on the slow speed units. Employees' elevator is being added to the equipment. New belting and buckets are being installed and the scales overhauled. New spouting is replacing the old. New roller-bearing boots are being put in. The entire building is to be cleaned with steel brushes and the iron covering is to be railed where needed and painted. A new brick dust house, lavatory and tool room, and boiler room, all with concrete roofs and floors, are to be built. Completion of the job is expected by July 1, in time for the new crop.—W. C. Bailey.

Royal, Neb.—Hering's Mill, four miles north of this point, has been abandoned after 50 years of continuous operation. It had been brot up to date and had a capacity of 50 barrels. Lack of wheat growing in the section was responsible for the shutdown.

OMAHA LETTER.

Logan & Bryan, grain brokers of Chicago, have opened an additional office in the Farnam Bldg.

E. W. Taylor, pres. of the Omaha Grain Exchange, is back again at his desk at the Nye & Jenks Grain Co. after an illness.

The Taylor Grain Co., correspondent for James E. Bennett & Co., has installed three Simplex receiving and sending printers for handling market orders and market news bulletins.

E. M. Leffang, aged 78 years, died here from paralysis recently. He came to Lexington after the Chicago fire, later becoming connected with flour mills, banks, and operated a line of elevators.

The Crowell Elvtr. Co. has been issued the first federal warehouse license to be taken out in this market, thru which the company is bonded and the elevator will be operated under government supervision.

Recent transfers of membership in the Grain Exchange include the following: G. E. Jennings from F. B. Hochstetler (deceased), both memberships owned by Wright & Wilhelmy; J. A. Linderholm, sec'y Crowell Elvtr. Co., from H. J. Abraham.

The Omaha Grain Exchange is considering the establishment of a stock exchange. A dinner was held on May 8 under the auspices of the exchange, for the purpose of discussing the matter, and was attended by members of the exchange, bankers and investment house men. A special com'te of the Grain Exchange, composed of L. L. Quinby, chairman; N. R. Updike, A. R. Kinney, E. C. Twamley, J. L. Welsh and W. T. Burns, has interviewed bankers, corporation heads and officials of Omaha investment houses which handle stocks and bonds, and found them generally favorable.

Gibson, Neb.—In reference to the elevator at Gibson, known as the Nebraska-Iowa house, we are proposing to increase the total capacity to 900,000 bus. by constructing a 500,000-bu. reinforced concrete storage addition including garner and scale, also additional receiving and shipping facilities. Our program further contemplates the installation of an independent direct unit drier system and possibly a washer. The present facilities will be changed to handle the combined layout. We expect the work to be completed in time for the 1929 crop.—C. E. Spens, executive vice-pres., Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad Co., Chicago.

NEW ENGLAND

New Canaan, Conn.—The New Canaan Grain Co. incorporated; capital stock, \$50,000; incorporators, Walter Schutte of Norwalk and others.

Westminster, Mass.—The Westminster Farmers Co-op. Inc. incorporated; capital stock, \$25,000; incorporators: Victor Sillanpaa, Antti Hamalainen, George Lehto; to buy, manufacture and sell agricultural products, groceries, provisions, etc., and to buy, sell and deal in fertilizer, grain, feed, etc.

NEW YORK

Lockport, N. Y.—William H. Baysor, who was wheat buyer for the Federal Milling Co. until his retirement two years ago on account of ill health, died recently at his home here at the age of 71 years.

Oswego, N. Y.—Henry Lewis, sec'y and sales mgr. of the Ontario Milling Co. and who has done the grain buying for the company for a long time, has resigned and A. D. Patrick has succeeded him.

The New York State Hay & Grain Dealers Ass'n will hold its annual convention at the Onondaga Hotel, Syracuse, N. Y., Aug. 15 and 16, according to the announcement made by D. Clifford Jones, sec'y of the ass'n.

Medina, N. Y.—C. Howard Pettis, mayor of Medina and buyer of grain and produce, while working on his car in a closed garage was killed by monoxide gas poisoning on Apr. 28. He had been mayor of this town since 1921.

Burdette, N. Y.—The Willow Grove Co.'s 75-barrel flour mill here (near Buffalo) burned at midnight on May 2. Loss from \$30,000 to \$40,000; partly insured. George Patterson is the owner.

BUFFALO LETTER.

The office of the Pierce Grain Corp. has been moved to the tenth floor of the Chamber of Commerce Building.

The Canadian Co-op. Wheat Producers, Ltd., and the Saskatchewan Pool Terminal Elvtrs., Ltd., have changed their location to the 11th floor of the Chamber of Commerce Building.

The Superior Forwarding Co. was recently incorporated to operate the Superior elevator here, formerly operated by the Superior Elvtr. Corp. James E. MacKerracher, one of the best known grain men in the city and who has been associated with the Western Elevating Ass'n, has been made mgr. of the elevator.

NEW YORK CITY LETTER

J. W. Brainard has become associated with Crofton & Co., effective Apr. 12.

H. J. Barneson & Co. have opened up new and larger quarters here in charge of Theodore F. Coleman.

R. P. Phelan, H. N. Switzer, H. C. Sarbin and F. A. Ferris, Jr., have resigned membership in the Produce Exchange.

Application for associate membership on the Produce Exchange has been made by Paul Uhlmann of the Uhlmann Grain Co., Kansas City, Mo.

J. Bartow Smull, former pres. of the Produce Exchange, was recently re-elected chairman of the executive com'te of the Chamber of Commerce of the state of New York.

The Standard Milling Co. (also operating elevators), now a unit of the Gold Dust Corp., has elected George K. Morrow as pres. and A. P. Walker, former pres., as chairman. J. A. Neville has resigned as sec'y and treas. of the company.

The Maritime Exchange has authorized its board of directors to buy the property at 86 Broad Street, and it is believed that a 20-story building may be erected on the site, in which other exchanges will be asked to take quarters so that dealings may be centralized.

The nominating com'te of the Produce Exchange has announced that William Beatty has been named for pres., Axel Hansen for vice-pres., and John E. Seaver for treas. The election will be held in June. Nominations for the board of mgrs. are as follows: Winchester Noyes, Samuel Knighton, Robert F. Straub, James J. O'Donohoe, Milton W. Lipper and Edward J. Wade.

When the announcement was made on the trading floor of the Produce Exchange, on Apr. 23 at the close of business, that total sales in the securities market had climbed to 109,164 shares, as against the record volume of 69,446 shares the day before, it was greeted with cheers. The Produce Exchange has issued a "Securities Guide," the first of its kind to be issued by any market, which gives an analysis of the securities in which it trades.

The new firm of Coleman & Co. has been formed to engage in a commission business in grain and securities in Chicago and also in New York Produce Exchange securities. Associated with David Coleman in this new firm as a partner is A. S. Rosenberg, who was formerly with W. P. Tanner-Gross Co., Inc., domestic and export flour, Mr. Rosenberg being a son-in-law of Leo Gross of that company. Mr. Coleman, who is a flour jobber of this city, will continue to give most of his time to his flour business, which has no connection with the business of the new firm of Coleman & Co., and Mr. Rosenberg will be the active mgr. of the new firm, which has offices in the Produce Exchange. Mr. Coleman has recently been elected a member of the Chicago Board of Trade, and Coleman & Co. holds two memberships on the New York Produce Exchange.

NORTH DAKOTA

Grafton, N. D.—A meeting of the creditors of the Grafton Roller Mill Co. has been called for May 3 in Grand Forks. The report and recommendations of the trustee will be considered. It is said that the estate will pay a dividend of about 8 per cent to the creditors. Following the mailing of the dividend checks the estate will be closed.

Rhame, N. D.—If crop conditions are good June 1 we will build a 20,000-bu. elevator adjoining the present plant.—Farmers Equity Union.

Alkabo, N. D.—Two elevators burned here during the last week of April, that of the Farmers Elvtr. Co., which contained about 8,000 bus. of wheat, and that of the Atlantic Elvtr. Co. of Minneapolis, which contained 8,000 bus. of different kinds of grain.

Grand Forks, N. D.—Construction of additional grain storage of 500,000 bus. capacity at the North Dakota Terminal Exchange by private parties is being considered, according to an announcement made following a board of directors meeting of the exchange.

Grand Forks, N. D.—The Supreme Court heard argument recently in the suit by the Hoover Grain Co. for a rebate of its tax on income from sales made at Minneapolis and Duluth amounting to \$1,407.38 on 1925 business. The company contends that its profits, not having been received in North Dakota, are not taxable in this state.

Grand Forks, N. D.—The State Mill & Elvtr. is not planning any addition to its plant. There have been rumors that some co-operative agency would build a terminal elevator in Grand Forks, but so far there is nothing definite regarding this and it is my understanding that the outcome depends entirely on the farm relief legislation which may be passed by Congress.—State Mill & Elvtr., O. L. Spencer, gen. mgr.

OHIO

Cardington, O.—J. G. Mills has installed a hammer mill.

Haskins, O.—The Haskins Farmers Elvtr. Co. is installing a Sidney Manlift.

Columbus Grove, O.—We are contemplating making our own feeds.—Eikenbary & Son.

Wauseon, O.—A. L. Kolb has bot an oat huller from the Sidney Grain Machinery Co.

Massillon, O.—The Buckeye Cereal Co. has recently installed a No. 2 Jay Bee Hammer Mill.

Mt. Vernon, O.—The Mt. Vernon Farmers Exchange has installed a belt driven Haines Feed Mixer.

Jenera, O.—The Jenera Co-op. Grain & Supply Co. has installed a motor driven Haines Feed Mixer.

Antwerp, O.—The Antwerp Equity Exchange recently bot a hammer mill for its feed grinding department.

The Northwest Ohio Farmers Grain Dealers Ass'n held its regular monthly meeting in Defiance on May 6.

Holgate, O.—The Farmers Elvtr. Co. is planning to build a new warehouse and make other improvements soon.

Rimer, O.—Raabe Bros. have installed a motor driven Haines Feed Mixer in their elevator here and also at Vaughnsville.

Delisle (Arcanum p. o.), O.—I have sold my elevator at Delisle to Dave Kester.—M. J. Runner, Greenville, O., R. R. 7.

Ottawa, O.—The Ottawa Grain & Milling Co. has added to its equipment machinery for manufacturing commercial feeds.

Crestline, O.—The Farmers Equity Co. has purchased a Eureka Corn Cutter. The Sidney Grain Machinery Co. has the contract.

Orrville, O.—The Pontius Coal & Grain Co. is installing elevator and conveying equipment, the Sidney Grain Machinery Co. doing the work.

Toledo, O.—A new grain elevator in Toledo is rumored as a possibility, and the Hocking Valley Railroad is said to be interested in the project.

Waverly, O.—The little four-year-old son of the head of the C. C. Haynes Milling Co. (also grain dealers), Charles Haynes, accidentally fatally shot his little sister, Dorothy, while playing with a shotgun he picked up in the home.

Ada, O.—Baransy & Wolfrom will construct an elevator tower, install an electric grain hoist and other equipment for the rapid handling of grain, the improvement to cost about \$3,000 and will enable the firm to load nearly 1,800 bus. of grain per hour. The improvements are to be completed in time for the new wheat harvest.

The Ohio Grain Dealers Ass'n will hold its annual convention at Cedar Point (Sandusky), O., June 19 and 20, Sec'y W. W. Cummings has announced.

Cincinnati, O.—D. J. Schuh, sec'y of the Board of Trade and also of the U. S. Feed Distributors Ass'n, has been appointed executive sec'y of the Coal Dealers Ass'n of this city.

Hamilton, O.—Frank E. Barker, with the Mayflower Mills of Ft. Wayne, Ind., has bot out the Carr Milling Co. of Hamilton with which he was formerly associated, and will be the sole owner. He plans to take charge about May 15.

Mt. Victory, O.—The Breidenbach grain elevator here, owned by P. W. Breidenbach of Kenton and managed by his son, Ed, was damaged by fire to the extent of \$50 at 2 o'clock a. m. about the middle of April. Since fire was discovered on the ground floor and also at the top of the elevator at the same time it was believed to be of incendiary origin.

North Lewisburg, O.—Having bot the elevator at North Lewisburg [as mentioned in the Jan. 10 Journal] and at Mingo, I will operate them with head office at North Lewisburg. The Mingo elevator was owned by John Akin, operated by O. J. Chamberlain & Co.; the North Lewisburg elevator was owned by Howard Townsend. They are the only elevators in these towns. Am doing a general retail business in coal and feed. I was at Cable, Hagenbaugh and Mingo for 17 years. Sold out my holdings in 1921 and bot back the Mingo elevator in 1929.—O. M. Clark.

OKLAHOMA

Grove, Okla.—Sparkman, Whorton & Dudgeon are erecting a two-story flour mill here.

Kildare, Okla.—The Farmers Co-op. Supply Co. of Newkirk, Okla., is erecting an elevator here.

Weatherford, Okla.—Windstorm damaged the plant of the Canadian Mill & Elevtr. Co. on Apr. 23.

Sharon, Okla.—The Oklahoma Wheat Growers Ass'n is reported contemplating the erection of an elevator at this point.

Perry, Okla.—E. J. Miller's elevator was slightly damaged by fire on Apr. 15, caused by a defect in the electric wiring.

Dover, Okla.—The Bob White Flour Mills, who also operate an elevator, sustained slight windstorm damage on Apr. 10.

Rosston, Okla.—The Farmers Elevtr. Co. will install a 10-bu. Richardson Automatic Scale furnished by the White Star Co.

Waynoka, Okla.—The wheat inspector's office, under federal supervision, is now located at this point, having recently been moved from Alva, Okla.

Texhoma, Okla.—The Oklahoma-Texas Wheat Growers Pool Elevtr. Corp. has leased the Equity Exchange elevator for one year, dating from June 1.

Medford, Okla.—The Hacker Milling Co. is replacing its mill, burned late in January, with a new one which will have a storage capacity of 15,000 bus.

Strong City, Okla.—The Dodson Grain Co.'s elevator burned at 7 p. m., Apr. 18, with new machinery and new grinding mill just installed. Loss, \$9,000; insurance, \$5,000. Mr. Dodson will rebuild.

Woodward, Okla.—Charles Ludwick has sold his interest in the Bouquet & Ludwick Grain Co. to L. E. Bouquet and is retiring on account of poor health. They have been partners for 25 years.

Avard, Okla.—Some extensive repairs are being made by the Arkansas City Milling Co.'s elevator here. There is some talk of the Enid Milling Co.'s elevator at Avard being improved.—Walter Hunsaker.

Beaver, Okla.—The General Grain Co. is making some improvements at its plant, including the erection of a warehouse. The company plans to handle flour and feed soon. W. H. Robertson is the local mgr.

Remember the annual convention of the Grain Dealers Ass'n of Oklahoma that is to be held May 23 and 24 at the Masonic Temple, Oklahoma City, in conjunction with the Oklahoma Millers Ass'n, the Southwest Shippers Advisory Board and the Oklahoma State Retail Coal Dealers Ass'n.

Knowles, Okla.—The Wheat Growers Ass'n has made a deal for the Burns Grain Co.'s elevator here and employed Mr. Burns to manage it for the coming season.

Oklahoma City, Okla.—A permit has been issued for building four concrete bins and a warehouse for the Oklahoma City Mill & Elevtr. Co., local unit of General Mills, Inc., the Jones-Hettelsater Construction Co. doing the work.

Cherokee, Okla.—A move is on foot by the Oklahoma Wheat Growers Ass'n to get members to purchase stock in the Pool Elevtr. Corp. for the purpose of taking over the holdings of the Farmers Elevtr. Co. at this place and at Daley.

PACIFIC NORTHWEST

Spokane, Wash.—The MacDonald Warehouse & Grain Co. has made an assignment to its creditors.

Coulee, Wash.—The Fred Schwab Commission Co. has bot E. J. Guenther's Grand Coulee grain warehouse.

Harrington, Wash.—The Odessa Union Warehouse Co. of Odessa, Wash., has bot a warehouse at this point and will buy wheat here.

Genesee, Ida.—The Farmers Union has let the contract for the erection of a 125,000-bu. elevator to Alloway & Georg, to be completed by July.

Grangeville, Ida.—The Vollmer-Clearwater Co.'s warehouse here is one of the ten sack warehouses that are being changed to bulk grain elevators by this company.

Portland, Ore.—The application of the Portland Grain Exchange for a license to trade in futures under the Grain Futures Act has been granted by the U. S. Dept. of Agriculture.

Spokane, Wash.—The merger that was talked of last fall of the Centennial Mill Co. with the Montana Flour Mills did not materialize, as Moritz Thomsen concluded he was not yet old enough for retirement.

Winchester, Ida.—Mr. McClarin has taken over A. R. Hart's interest in the firm of McClarin & Hart and is erecting an elevator at Winchester. This firm's elevator and warehouse at Catholic Spur, Winchester p. o., burned in February.

McMinnville, Ore.—William S. Houck, veteran grain dealer and miller of this place, died recently after an illness of several months. He once operated the Houck Milling Co., now the Buchanan-Cellars Grain Co. Mr. Hauck came to Oregon from Illinois in 1875.

St. John, Ore.—The Doyle Lumber & Shingle Co. has bot the plant of the Rose City Flour Mills here (a suburb of Portland) and is dismantling it. The mill has not been operated for two years and was formerly known as the Jobs Mill.

Dayton, Wash.—The Whetstone-Turner Warehouse Co. is erecting a grain elevator on the site of the old Balfour-Guthrie warehouse. It will have a 60,000-bu. capacity and consist of 15 bins. This company operates six elevators in this county. John A. Hubbard is the mgr. at Dayton.

Walla Walla, Wash.—J. J. Chisholm, for about 13 years associated with H. W. Collins at Pendleton, Ore., will take over the business both here and at Dayton, for which purpose he has organized the J. J. Chisholm Co., Inc.; capital stock, \$25,000; incorporators: J. J. Chisholm, James A. Rae and W. F. Crowe; to deal in grain.

SEATTLE LETTER.

Trading hours on the Grain Exchange, beginning with Apr. 29, now are: Opening 8 a. m., closing 11 a. m.; Saturday opening 8 a. m., closing 10 a. m. This change was made in conformity to the change in eastern, Canadian and Liverpool markets on the adoption of daylight saving time. The Chicago, Minneapolis and other eastern exchanges, and Winnipeg, Canada, effective Apr. 29, open at 6:30 a. m., Seattle time, closing at 10:15 a. m.; closing Saturdays at 9 a. m. It was decided by the members and officers of the Grain Exchange that since it is the intent of the Seattle market to establish a trading center that will meet the requirements of the Pacific Northwest states and serve as a hedging market for the Pacific Northwest wheat, the trading hours should be adjusted to meet local demand.

The Fischer Flouring Mills Co. has let the contract to Teufel & Carlson for construction of a 1,500,000-bu. elevator adjoining the Fischer mills and extension of the company's dock to accommodate 500,000 bus. of sacked grain, both to be of concrete. These additions will give the company a total of 3,000,000 bus. storage capacity. Work is to start at once.

Port Commissioner George B. Lamping has been quoted as saying that the Port of Seattle will build a 1,000,000-bu. elevator next spring if the decision of the Interstate Commerce Commission examiners, urging abolition of the Portland differential, is upheld by the commission itself. The sum of \$500,000 is available now for grain elevator construction, having been voted at an election last year. Commissioner Lamping is further quoted as saying that the Port of Tacoma is proceeding with plans for a 500,000-bu. elevator that will eventually be expanded to 1,500,000-bu. capacity.

PENNSYLVANIA

Titusville, Pa.—A. C. Branon, who together with C. R. Erickson has owned and operated the Riverside Mills here for several years, has bot the Titusville City Mills.

Center Hall, Pa.—Abraham Klinger's mill, between here and Potters Mills, burned recently. The fire was believed to have been due to a defective flue. The mill was built over 100 years ago and was in operation at the time of the fire.

Philadelphia, Pa.—The charge of 75 cents per 1,000 bus. for sampling bonded grain has been changed to the following, to be applied to all bonded grain received or shipped on the basis of Dominion inspection service: For sampling and examining bonded grain on arriving at export elevators, 50 cents per 1,000 bus.; for sampling, examining and issuing examination certificates on shipments of bonded grain, 40 cents per 1,000 bus.

Philadelphia, Pa.—It has been announced by Pres. Hubert J. Horan of the Commercial Exchange that trading in securities will begin as soon as the necessary equipment can be installed, probably June 1. Rules governing membership qualifications and principles of trading have been made known. Firms, banks, bankers and trust companies may become members, giving stronger control than under the rules obtaining in the New York and Philadelphia stock exchanges, which limit membership to individuals. Securities listed on any of the larger markets will be traded.

SOUTH DAKOTA

Castlewood, S. D.—J. E. Miller has installed a feed mill at his elevator.

Freeman, S. D.—J. J. Pollmann is erecting an oil station on the site of his elevator which burned last November.

Wecota, S. D.—The Wecota Farmers Elevtr. Co. expects to install a cleaner in time for the fall movement of grain.—X.

Emery, S. D.—We have sold our elevator to the Shanard Elevtr. Co. of Bridgewater who took possession May 1. Seth Stoltz is buyer.—Farmers Union Co-op. Elevtr. Co., by J. B. Till.

Gettysburg, S. D.—Guy Chadsey, J. H. Williams and J. F. Schoof, all of this city, have purchased the Atlas Elevtr. Co.'s elevator and will operate it under the name of the Home Grain Co. The new owners will take possession June 15 with Mr. Chadsey in active management.

Menno, S. D.—We have just installed an ear corn crusher in our plant at Menno. We will now be able to dump the load of ear corn on truck lift and slide it direct into the crusher without shoveling. We also have equipped our plant for cracking corn and wheat for chicks.—Menno Milling & Grain Co.

Chancellor, S. D.—The Hoogestraat elevator at Chancellor, S. D., was bot by Hugo Lensch of Sioux Falls, S. D., and will be operated as the Lensch Grain Co. and managed by Herman Lensch.—Goedhart Grain Co., Sioux Falls, S. D. [It had been erroneously reported that the Goedhart Grain Co. had bot the elevator at Chancellor.]

SOUTHEAST

Atlanta, Ga.—The Atlanta Flour & Grain Co. has completed an additional unit to its warehouse here.

TENNESSEE

Memphis, Tenn.—E. E. Buxton, well known broker, is successfully getting over an operation and hopes to take up his regular duties again soon.

Cookeville, Tenn.—The Cookeville Roller Mills plant burned on Apr. 20, during the night; loss, \$30,000; the mill was partly insured, no insurance on stock. Several thousand bus. of wheat and corn burned. The plant was one of the largest flour and corn mills in this section.

TEXAS

The Panhandle Grain Dealers Ass'n will hold its annual meeting at Amarillo on Monday, May 20.

Lockney, Tex.—T. L. Griffith is installing a Strong-Scott Dump and Clow-Winter Grate furnished by the White Star Co.

Hart, Tex.—The Farmers Grain Co. incorporated; capital stock, \$35,000; incorporators: C. E. Duke, Elmer Dixon and T. R. Davis.

Pringle (Stinett p. o.), Tex.—H. E. Morrows has let a contract for the construction of an elevator here to Carl I. Erickson.

Edmonson, Tex.—The L. J. Halbert Grain Co. is erecting a 30,000-bu. elevator here. This company owns elevators at Dimmitt, Hale Center, Finney Switch and Hart.

Hart, Tex.—The Farmers Grain Co. of Tulla is erecting a 50,000-bu. elevator here, completely equipped with cleaners and a 500-bu.-per-hour Randolph Direct Heat Drier.

Whitely, Tex.—Burton Thornton is installing a Strong-Scott Dump and Clow-Winter Grate with SKF Bearings furnished by the White Star Co. and making other improvements.

Black, Tex.—We are putting up a new building of 25,000-bu. capacity. The contract has been let and we expect it to be completed June 10.—Black Elvtr. Co., F. H. Oberthier, mgr.

Celina, Tex.—The Celina Mill & Elvtr. Co. contemplates the erection of a fireproof elevator of either concrete or steel to replace the one burned, together with the feed mill, late in March.

Whitedeer, Tex.—The Farmers Elvtr. Co. is putting in complete elevator equipment including Strong-Scott Dump and SKF Bearings, also cleaner and 15-h.p. Fairbanks-Morse Ball Bearing Motor, all furnished by the White Star Co.

Silverton, Tex.—The Farmers Elvtr. Co. has started the construction of an office building on the elevator lot, built of cement blocks and plaster stucco. The company contemplates the erection of a warehouse in the near future. W. T. Graham is mgr.

Stratford, Tex.—Have started framing elevator here, to be completed June 10. Contractors are Francis & Puffinbarger. The capacity will be 35,000 bus. It will be equipped with electric power and have 2,500 bus. per hour handling capacity.—R. E. Roberts.

Happy, Tex.—The Toles Grain Co. is installing complete elevator equipment furnished by the White Star Co. in its remodeled elevator which has double the loading capacity it had, being able to handle 2,000 bus. per hour. It will be ready to operate by June.

Farnsworth, Tex.—I talked with B. L. Connor (reported as building an elevator at Farnsworth) and he says he will not build here. There is no site without putting in more trackage. We will start rebuilding our elevator, destroyed by fire last fall, at once. Will build to load one car per hour.—Sharon Grain Co., Bradley Anderson, mgr.

Hart, Tex.—We began the construction of a 20,000-bu. elevator at Hart, on the Burlington, Castro County, Tex., on Apr. 4, contract having been let to the Star Engineering Co. The plant will be electrically equipped, have 2,000-bu. automatic scale, fast leg. L. J. Halbert of Plainview already has an elevator at this point.—Hart Grain Co., composed of Cogdell, Elliott and Kearns.

Ft. Worth, Tex.—At the annual election of the Grain & Cotton Exchange, held Apr. 16, the following officers were elected: Pres., Gaylord J. Stone; vice-pres., C. H. Lampe; treas., Charles Little; sec'y, E. B. Wooten. Directors: J. W. Hamilton, M. C. Rall and Jule G. Smith. The entire membership of the exchange, with friends and employees of the exchange, were entertained by Pres. Stone on Apr. 30, at the Elks Club, at which luncheon the Grain Club was organized, with G. E. Blewett pres. and W. L. Newsom vice-pres.

The thirty-second annual meeting of the Texas Grain Dealers Ass'n will be held in Ft. Worth, Tex., on Friday and Saturday, May 17 and 18. Ft. Worth has made a reputation for herself in the matter of entertaining the grain men at previous meetings (and considerably more than half of the annual meetings of the Texas ass'n have been held at that city). Ft. Worth is planning to cover herself with glory in the entertainment offered the grain dealers. The directors have been for some time working on a program that will be entertaining, interesting and beneficial to all who attend.

Wildorado, Tex.—We are erecting and have nearly completed a new frame iron-clad 25,000-bu. elevator at Everett Spur, 8 miles west of here, equipped with 1,500-bu. leg. We are building the house ourselves, with Earl Shepherd of the White Star Co. in charge of the work. It will be equipped with 10-ton ball bearing office scales, with 10-bu. Richardson Loading-out Scales, no cleaner, Kewanee Air Lift, SKF Bearings, and electric power furnished by 7½- and 15-h.p. Fairbanks-Morse Motors. E. R. Carver will have charge of this plant, working under C. C. Kellogg, mgr. of the Wildorado plant, who is mgr. of the grain department of our company. We are remodeling our Wildorado plant by installing new 10-bu. Richardson Scales, 3,000-bu. leg and new Kewanee Air Lift.—Wildorado Grain & Merc. Co., by H. H. Elam, pres. and general mgr.

UTAH

Ogden, Utah.—Norman Crowther has been made a director of the Grain Exchange here.

WISCONSIN

Milwaukee, Wis.—Leon B. Lamfrom has been elected to membership in the Chamber of Commerce.

Hillsdale, Wis.—The Northern Supply Co.'s warehouse and \$200 worth of grain burned late in April.

Chaseburg, Wis.—F. C. Vahrenkamp of La Crosse, Wis., has bot the Chaseburg Roller Mills here.

Milwaukee, Wis.—The rate of interest for the month of May has been determined by the finance com'te of the Chamber of Commerce at 6½%.

Cadott, Wis.—The New Richmond Roller Mills has bot the Co-op. Farmers Co.'s warehouse. It is the intention to enlarge the present building by a 24x36 foot addition soon.

Cadott, Wis.—Caleb Munroe has been appointed mgr. of E. J. Crane & Sons seed and grain business. He has been with the Crane firm's elevator since the company located here.

Beaver Dam, Wis.—The Chamber of Commerce has been successful in getting the 1929 Wisconsin State Grain Show awarded to this city and Dodge County. The show will be held Nov. 13 to 15.

Green Bay, Wis.—The elevator here [formerly owned by Emil Hauerbrook] that has been purchased by I. C. Lyman of the Lyman Grain Co., who has been identified with the grain trade for the past 25 years and formerly operated transfer elevators in Milwaukee and in Chicago, has been in operation for a number of years, doing a retail business in flour, feed and grain, also feed grinding, has a storage capacity of 30,000 bus. and is located on the C. M. & St. P. R. R. The business will be conducted under the name of the Green Bay Elvtr. Co., which will be a Wisconsin corporation.—Green Bay Elvtr. Co.

WYOMING

Moorcroft, Wyo.—P. Peterson, grain and lumber dealer, is erecting an elevator here to have a handling capacity of between 6,000 and 10,000 bus. per day.

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Grain Dealers Journal

309 S. La Salle Street, Chicago, Ill.

Quick Hardening Concrete for Scale Pits

By H. G. Farmer of Universal Portland Cement Co., before National Scale Men's Ass'n

Concrete has generally been accepted as the best available material on which to set and in which to house scales capable of weighing heavy tonnage transported by wagon, truck or railroad freight car. Until recent years it was customary to permit ten days to three weeks to elapse from the time the concrete was placed until the scales were installed and ready for use. With our present knowledge of concrete, however, this delay is no longer necessary. Scale installations may be safely started within 24 hours after the concrete is placed and the scale may be available for use within 24 to 36 hours thereafter, if the methods for securing quick hardening concrete of high early strength are followed.

Concrete is a mixture of cement, inert materials called aggregates and water, not the least important of which is water. This mixture is placed in a plastic condition but hardens soon thereafter due to a chemical process known as hydration of the cement. As a result of extensive research in both the laboratory and field, it is now possible to design concrete mixtures, the strength and other properties of which can be predicted with considerable accuracy at the time of mixing. This is possible thru the known relation existing between strength and amount of mixing water used; it is the fundamental law of concrete, known as the water ratio law and may be expressed as follows:

The Ratio Law.—For given materials and conditions of manipulation, the strength of concrete is determined by the ratio of the volume of mixing water, which includes the water present in the aggregates, to the volume of cement so long as the mixture is plastic and workable, and the aggregates are clean and made up of sound durable particles. In other words, if one cubic foot of water, which is the equivalent of 7½ gallons, is used with each sack of cement, a sack being considered the equivalent of a cubic foot, the strength of that mixture at a given age is practically fixed regardless of what quantities of aggregates are used, as long as the mixture is plastic and workable. This principle may be more readily understood if the mixture of cement and water, which may be called the cement paste, is that of a sort of mineral glue binding the aggregate particles together.

Increasing the water content dilutes the glue, reduces the strength, watertightness and ability of the concrete to withstand erosion caused by weathering. Increasing the cement content increases the strength of the glue and results in stronger, more watertight and more durable concrete, and increases workability and ease of placing. Adding like amounts of cement and water to a mixture has no appreciable effect on strength but increases workability and yield.

The effects of increasing or decreasing the amounts of cement or water on the strength and other properties of concrete, are of prime importance. There are, however, other factors of equal importance to be considered in the fabrication of concretes. These are the time of mix, temperature of the concrete when placed, temperature during the early hardening period and the method of curing.

Time of Mixing.—Tests show the strength of concrete may be increased by mixing up to ten minutes with the most rapid increase during the first two minutes. Concrete mixed for two minutes will ordinarily be from 20 to 35 per cent stronger than concrete mixed only 15 seconds. Long and more thoro mixing also results in concrete of a more uniform quality. Test specimens made from concrete mixed only 15 seconds showed an average variation of individual specimens of about 30 per cent from the average strength while specimens from concrete mixed two minutes varied less than 10 per cent from the average. The time of mixing should not be less than one minute after all materials, including water, are in the mixer and longer if job conditions permit. Thoro mixing increase workability, makes the concrete easier and more economical to place, permits the use of slightly larger quantities of aggregate thus increasing the yield and is of great assistance in securing watertight and durable concrete so essential in the construction of scale pits.

Heat promotes chemical action, and as the hardening of concrete is due to chemical action between the cement and water, it is highly essential that the temperature of the concrete when placed be favorable for quick and early hardening. The strength, at a temperature of 70°F. or higher, increases rapidly with age, the increase being greatest during the early stages and continuing more slowly thereafter for an indefinite period. For example, the strength of a given concrete aged three days and having a temperature of 30°F. will be less than half the strength the same concrete would attain in the same length of time if its temperature had been

70°F. At 90°F. the increase would be proportionately higher so long as sufficient moisture was present to prevent drying out of the concrete.

In cold weather it is important to protect the concrete from freezing and in the case of quick hardening concrete of high early strength to maintain a temperature of 70°F. or higher. This may be accomplished by heating the aggregate and water before the concrete is mixed, covering it for protection and providing such additional heat as may be required thru the use of salamanders or steam. The necessary precautions to prevent drying out must be taken.

Concrete should be kept moist and damp during the early hardening period to develop its full strength thru the proper hydration of the cement. In a series of tests to determine the effect of "curing" the specimens were tested for strength at the age of four months after being stored in damp sand for various periods, and then kept in dry air until tested. The results showed an increase of about 72 per cent was obtained by keeping the concrete damp the first ten days as compared to the strength of specimens cured the entire period in a dry atmosphere.

This brief discussion of the fundamental requirements necessary to produce quality concrete is of importance here, because it was from the practical application of these principles that the methods were deduced whereby it is possible to secure, with regular Universal cement, concrete which in three days attains the strength developed by ordinary concrete in 28 days. These methods may be enumerated as follows:

- (1) Decrease the amount of mixing water.
- (2) Increase the amount of cement.
- (3) Increase the mixing time.
- (4) Place concrete at a temperature of at least 70°F. or higher.
- (5) Keep concrete at a temperature of at least 70°F. or higher for 3 days.
- (6) Keep concrete damp for 3 days.

To secure quick hardening concrete of high early strength for the construction of scale pits, a mixture proportioned 1 sack of cement, 1.5 cubic feet of sand to 2.5 cubic feet of crushed stone, crushed slag or gravel by volume is recommended. Use five gallons of mixing water per sack of cement, which includes the water occurring as moisture in the aggregates. This will produce concrete which will develop a strength of at least 2,500 pounds per square inch in compression when three days old, depending upon quality of aggregates used.

The proportions of aggregates given are based on dry and compact volumes. Aggregates when received on the job generally contain moisture. This may be determined by weighing a sample of the damp material, drying the sample and weighing again after drying. Generally moist sand or fine aggregate contains approximately ¼ gallon of water per cubic foot, wet sand approximately ½ gallon per cubic foot and very wet sand approximately ¾ gallons per cubic foot. Moist coarse aggregate, crushed stone, gravel or crushed slag, will contain approximately ¾ gallon of water per cubic foot.

When moisture is added to dry sand, films of water are formed on the surfaces of the particles which tend to pry or fluff them apart. This naturally increases the volume occupied originally by the dry sand which is then said to "bulk." Bulking increases rapidly with increase in moisture content to a maximum of 15 to 35 per cent, depending upon the grading of the sand. Further additions of water tend to flood or pack the sand and when it is completely undated, its volume is then approximately the same as when measured in the original dry compact state. Crushed stone, crushed slag or gravel also bulks due to the moisture present and method of measuring the coarse aggregate. The combined bulking, due to these factors, is generally from 5 to 8 per cent.

Assume in the quick hardening high early strength mix recommended for scale pits, that the sand bulks 20 per cent and the coarse aggregate six per cent. The theoretical proportions based on loose volumes as received on the job would be for the sand, 1.5x1.20=1.8 cubic feet of sand, and for the coarse aggregate 2.5x1.06=2.65 cubic feet resulting in a field or job mix of 1:1.8:2.65. For practical purposes, a mixture of 1:1.75:2.75 could be used. Assume, also, that the sand contains ½ gallon of water per cubic foot and the coarse aggregate ¼ gallon per cubic foot, the moisture or water in the sand amounts to 1.8x.5=.9 gallons, and in the coarse aggregate 2.65x.25=.66 gallons. The total water content in the aggregates is then .9+.66=1.56 gallons. The amount of water to be added at the mixer is therefore 5-1.56=3.44 gallons per sack of cement.

Concrete made by these methods with the usual aggregates available, the usual labor and usual equipment required for concrete work will not only have a very high early strength, but will also attain a higher ultimate strength and be more waterproof and more durable than concrete as ordinarily fabricated.

Numerous examples of quick hardening high early strength concrete jobs might be cited, but an example of a concrete scale pit constructed using this method will be sufficient for our present purpose. In 1926 a truck scale pit was constructed for the Marysville Drayage Supply Co., Marysville, Pa. The inside dimensions were 21 feet by 9 feet by 5 feet high with all walls 12 inches thick. The scales were set within 24 hours after the last concrete was placed, and in less than 72 hours after the last concrete was placed, a truck loaded with coal, the combined weight of which was 12¼ tons, was driven on to the scale platform and weighed. An inspection of this pit just three years later to the day, showed the concrete to be in perfect condition.

The Argentine government is contemplating the erection of grain elevators at a number of stations on railroads running thru the grain belt, and planning the expenditure of 80,000,000 paper pesos on port works, according to a report from Trade Commissioner James G. Burke, at Buenos Aires.

The Peace River country, extending over an area of 47,000,000 acres, is growing by leaps and bounds, with three times the number of homesteaders staking claims during the 12 months ending Mar. 31, 1929, as for the corresponding period the previous year. This rapid development is evidently only a beginning, and the 8,000,000 bushels of wheat produced there last year will appear small by comparison with future crops. Elevator projects at Hudson Bay ports, and the building of a rail line, have stimulated development far beyond expectations. All of which promises more wheat and lower prices for the World's markets in spite of any legislation by the U. S. Congress.

Do Not Take Chances

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They certify the Farmer "has sold Bushels of at cents per bushel, to grade No. to be delivered at on or before". They also certify that "If inferior grain is delivered, the market difference at which such grain is selling on day of delivery shall be deducted."

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Grain Dealers Journal
309 South La Salle St. Chicago, Ill.

Making Leather Belts Endless.

By J. R. Hopkins, Engineering Department,
Chicago Belting Company.

Making Laps.—First decide on the length of the lap desired. Generally speaking, it is wise to make a new lap of the same length as the others in the belt, tho in the case of double belts this may be varied to suit the conditions. One lap should not be made over another lap, and it may be necessary to make a lap longer or shorter to avoid this.

The things to be remembered are that the line of the point and the line of the heel must be exactly square with the edge of the belt, and that the bevel from heel to point must be uniform and regular, and that there must be no "humps," especially back of the point, to prevent the proper adhesion of the cement at every point of contact.

Clamp the belt to the table, so that both hands are free for the use of tools. Measure the lap desired, and mark across the belt a line drawn with the use of the square, as representing the end or heel of the lap, and proceed with the spokeshave to cut away the material, from this line down to the end of the belt, the latter becoming the point of the lap. This should be "roughed off" with the spokeshave, and then scraped down to the point with the scraper, and trimmed up with the knife.

A small steel plane also can be used to advantage in connection with the spokeshave. Any man handy with tools soon can learn to make a good lap quickly.

Cementing.—Take care to remove all the old glue, and to present a clean, fresh surface to the cement.

Rough the belt with the roughing tool so that the entire surface to be cemented is roughed up. This should be done on both waterproof and non-waterproof belts—and the roughing should be especially well done when waterproof cement is used.

See that the glue is hot (for non-waterproof belts), and not too heavy; spread thin, working it carefully into the fibers of the leather. Do not permit the glue to chill.

Bring the two glued surfaces together, taking care that they do not slip on each other. Rub the joint with a scraper handle to supply a little pressure, or place the joint between two small boards and apply pressure with the bench clamps.

It is best to permit the glue to "set" for an hour before putting the belt on the pulley, altho they can be put on sooner if necessary.

The above instructions are for standard non-waterproof cement.

Cement is of two kinds, waterproof and non-waterproof. A great deal of care should be taken to use the right kind and whenever there is doubt always use the waterproof cement. If there is humidity in the air, or if moisture or water is ever encountered; if there is spattered oil, or acid fumes, then use waterproof cement. Use the non-waterproof cement only when very sure that the belt will always be kept dry and never encounter moisture, water, humidity or excessive oil.

The Regular Cement comes in cake form, which is to be dissolved in water, in a double jacketed glue pot. Any pot with a double

jacket, that is, having an inner and an outer vessel, so that the heat reaches the cement thru the medium of hot water, and not directly from the flame, will answer, tho it is better to use the safety or underwriter's glue pot, for in it the glue may be maintained under heat directly at the job, and without the risk of causing fire.

Make the cement hot, but do not permit it to boil. It should be reduced with hot water to a proper consistency to spread easily, and must be applied "piping" hot, to get the best results. It is desirable, too, that it should be applied fresh, and it is better not to attempt to use over the remains of previous meltings too many times. The pot and the brushes must be kept clean, remembering that the base of this cement is animal glue, which is subject to putrefaction.

Waterproof Cement is entirely different. It is chemical, a base dissolved in a solvent other than water. The solvent is very volatile, and highly inflammable, and it must be kept away from any open light. It reaches the buyer in a liquid form, usually ready to spread, tho after some spreading the remainder will grow thicker and should be reduced by the addition of solvent, which can be had from the same source as the cement.

This cement is more like a varnish, and it is used cold. The surface to be cemented must be thoroly coated, with the cement, well brushed into the fibers of the leather, and then permitted to dry, which, because of the volatility of the solvent, it does rapidly.

When dry apply another coat, spreading lightly, permitting this coat to dry in the same manner. Being perfectly dry, it now is ready for the third and last coat. Be sure to apply evenly, and do not leave any bare spots.

On belts wider than 12" do not attempt to cover more than a five-inch cross section of the belt at one time, since the solvent evaporates very fast, and it is easier to handle a small surface. When applying the last coat, work fast. Do not hammer the joint, but rub it gently, or place it between boards, and apply pressure with the bench screws. The joint should be "set" for a couple of hours or longer before using the belt.

This waterproof cement substantially is liquid celluloid, and its application places a layer of celluloid between the two surfaces of the lap, in which the leather fibers become embedded. It is unaffected by water in any period of time, because both its base and its solvent are inert in water.

Amount of Double Belt to Open Up.—In preparing a double belt to be made endless first open up the belt 8 inches, for all belts up to 9 inches wide.

For 10 in. width and over open up an amount equal to width of belt.

After the belt is opened up, make all beveled ends that take cement a standard $3\frac{1}{2}$ ". All cemented joints or laps in double belts are $3\frac{1}{2}$ " in length regardless of width of belt.

Length of laps for single-ply belts: 4" wide and under take 4" lap; $4\frac{1}{2}$ " belts take 5" lap; 5" belts take 5" lap; $5\frac{1}{2}$ " belts take 5" lap; 6" wide and over take 6" lap.

If the belt is an old one, and the surface of the lap when made appears to be greasy, it

should be cleaned with gasoline before attempting to cement it.

Where the belt is not long enough to provide from its stretch sufficient material for the lap, it becomes necessary to prepare a piece to set into the belt. If it is a single belt, this may be a very short piece with a lap on each end, and then laps must be cut upon the old belt to fit this piece, and the cementing process applied as described. Where it is a narrow double belt, the piece inserted may be made in exactly the same way, but for a wider double belt the piece should be arranged so that it provides a separate joint for each of the two plies of the double belt, and that these two joints are "broken" so that they do not come together. The ends of the belt then may be fitted to this insert.

Working With Clamps.—If it is an old belt that is to be shortened, first find the point on the belt at which the joint has been made, and bring the belt around to a place between the two pulleys where it may be most convenient to work. Then put on the clamps, one of the jaws above and one below the joint.

In putting on belts with clamps the first requisite is to see that the middle line of the width of the belt corresponds exactly with the middle line of the distance between the centers of the rods of the clamps. Most clamps have this point marked on them.

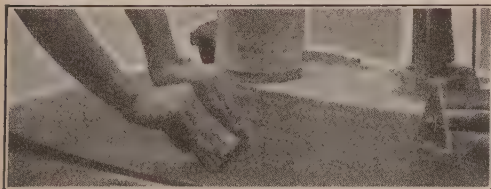
The next point, and a most imperative one, is that each pair of jaws of the clamps shall be exactly square with the edges of the belt. A little care here in drawing up evenly on the two rods will bring the two ends of the belt square and true, and will save effort and possibly a crooked belt.

Apply enough pressure to the clamps to take the tension of the belt off the joint, and then open the joint with the screw-driver, as before, cut down the new lap on one end with the spokeshave and the scraper, scrape off all the old glue from the lap on the other end, and proceed as before. This work can be best done on a clamp board, which fits between the rods and is attached to them.

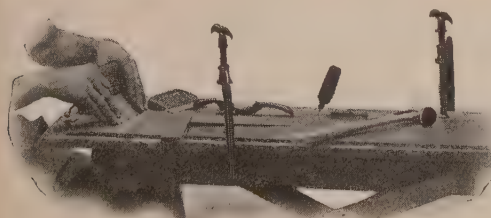
Making New Belts Endless.—With a new belt it is necessary to pull it up to point where the laps fit perfectly. Then an observation should be made to see whether the belt is sufficiently tight. There may have been an error in measurement, or an insufficient allowance for stretch. If it is decided that the belt is not tight enough, it is a simple matter to scrape back the laps enough to tighten it sufficiently, unless there has been a gross error.

There is some sort of agreement among belting men that single belts should be put on so that they have an initial tension, before starting, of 72 pounds per inch of width, and double belts in proportion. Ordinarily, there is at hand no method of measuring this tension, and it becomes a question of judgment of the operator, and he must endeavor to judge accurately the proper tension which should be applied by watching the performance of his belts after they have been running, and gauging the frequency with which they have to be "taken up."

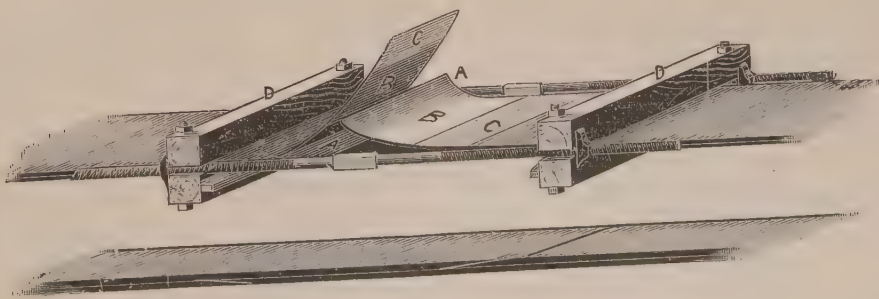
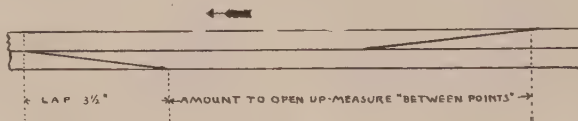
The 72 pounds per inch of width tension mentioned above is for both strands—on each side of the pulley, when the pulley is stationary. This is the same tension as 36 lbs. tension for each strand.



Rubbing Down Surface of Splice.



Coming Down to a Fine Point with the Scraper.



Clamps Holding Belt for Cementing.

Patents Granted

1,710,145. Conduit for Dust Collecting System. Raymond E. Caller, New York, N. Y. The combination with a dust collecting system, of main conduits comprising a rounded upper portion terminating in straight converging walls connecting up with a flat bottom.

1,710,380. Grain Separator. John A. Perkins, Minneapolis, Minn. The machine consists of a moving separator having a surface for separating wheat and fine material from a coarser material, means for sweeping the light refuse material off the surface of the separator and means in the path of such refuse material for engaging and deflecting it to a suitable discharge.

1,708,604. Seed Huller. Andrew V. Cleland, Minneapolis, Minn. A seed huller and scarifier, comprising a frame, a revoluble member, and a slidable non-revoluble member mounted in the frame and having opposing toothed convex and concave surfaces, and a closed casing arranged to receive the hulls and seeds, and attached to and movable with the non-revoluble member.

1,710,659. Comminuting Mill. Elijah C. Greisen, Wauwatosa, assignor to Allis-Chalmers Mfg. Co., Milwaukee, Wis. The mill consists of a rotary drum forming a comminuting chamber, and an external scoop for injecting material into the chamber thru the periphery of the drum during rotation thereof, a portion of the scoop being formed detachable from the exterior of the drum to provide an opening for effecting direct removal of material from within the chamber.

1,708,435. Seed Separating Process and Solution. Harry R. Warren, Chicago, assignor to Warren-Teed Seed Co., Chicago, Ill. The process of separating a mixture of seeds which consists in immersing the mixture in a solution containing sodium nitrate, sodium phosphate and commercial glucose in the proportions of sodium nitrate approximately 77 per cent, sodium phosphate approximately 3 per cent and commercial glucose approximately 20 per cent.

1,707,998. Conveyor. Arthur L. Shaw, Chicago, assignor to Chicago Automatic Conveyor Co., Chicago, Ill.—The combination of a supporting frame, an endless conveyor belt, pulleys for the ends of the belt, a roller unit for supporting the upper reach of the belt, and longitudinally extending guide members formed of flexible strips and having their outer side margins secured to the sides of the supporting frame respectively and their inner side margins overlapping and extending substantially parallel with the marginal parts of the belt.

1,710,279. Grain Elevator Choke Remover. Norman O. Waddell, Stratton, Neb. A grain elevator having a choke-removing opening in its lower portion, a clearer disposed within the lower portion of the elevator for loosening clogging grain to effect delivery thereof thru the cleaner opening, a supplemental elevator disposed at one side of the main elevator and below the working floor, a conduit forming connecting means between the lower ends of the main and auxiliary elevators, and a conveyor within the conduit for drawing the obstructing grain from the main elevator and delivering it into the casing of the auxiliary elevator.

1,707,999. Molasses Feed Mixer. Simon Snyder, Muncy, assignor to Sprout, Waldron & Co., Muncy, Pa. In combination with the mixing chamber of an apparatus for mixing dry pulverulent materials, a device for distributively and uniformly discharging molasses in small quantities into the materials undergoing a mixing operation therein, comprising a cup-like receiver revolubly mounted and axially adjustable within chamber and having radially extended discharge nozzles thru which molasses supplied thereto will drain into the mixing materials only in fine streams or drops, together with means for supplying molasses to the cup-like receiver.

1,709,180. Screening Machine. Rolland E. Levers, Rocky Ford, Colo.—In a screening machine, an inclined cylindrical screening member, means for rotating the screening member, a

disk pivotally supported at one end of the cylindrical screening member to normally close one end of the screening member, said disk having an opening, a feed spout extending thru the opening to feed material to the screening member, and means for adjusting the disk to cause the disk to lie in parallel relation with the ends of the cylindrical screening member.

1,708,757. Pulverizing Mill. John Mead, Jr., Detroit, Mich. In a pulverizing mill, a housing adapted to receive material to be pulverized, a series of rotatable beaters within the housing, the housing being provided with a pair of annular grooves, a series of arcuate screens positioned in end to end relation in the annular grooves and forming a complete circle about the beaters, the inner surfaces of the screens being formed to provide a series of pyramidal points, one or more of the screens being provided with perforations thru the pyramidal points.

1,711,464. Grinding Machine. Louis Ruprecht, Montclair, N. J., and Alfred G. Kollstede, New York, N. Y. The machine comprises a main casing, a feed conduit extending to an opening in the periphery of the main casing at an angle such that gravity does not urge the material in the conduit toward the main casing and provided with a supply opening at a substantial distance from its inner end, a feed screw in said conduit adapted to move material along the conduit and to force it into the main casing in a compacted mass, a plurality of beaters in the main casing, and means for moving said beaters so that they successively strike from below the compacted mass forced into the casing by the feed screw.

1,708,885. Belt Conveyor. Austin Hopkinson, Audenshaw, England. In a belt conveyor embodying a plurality of movable frames to rest upon the ground and rollers carried by the frames for supporting and guiding a conveyor belt, means for preventing relative movement of the frames, comprising a flexible medium and clamping means carried by each of the frames and associated with the flexible medium, all of said clamping means, when the flexible medium is slack, being freely movable lengthwise of the flexible medium and, when the flexible medium is put under tension, engaging said flexible medium to prevent movement of frames lengthwise thereof.

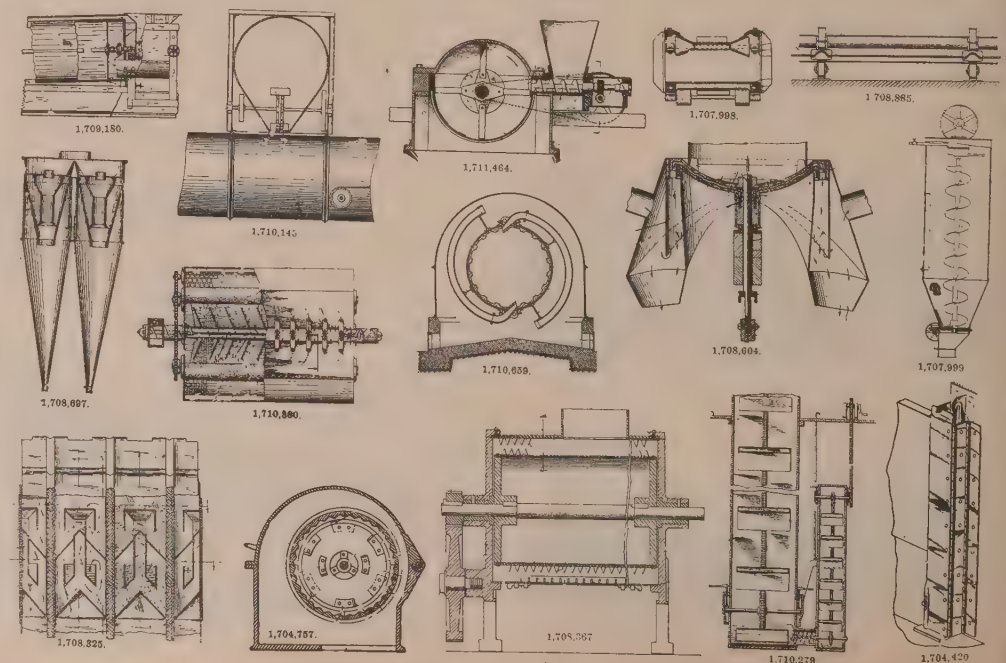
1,708,697. Dust Collector. Chris Jensen, Kansas City, Mo. A dust collector comprising a pair of casings each having an upper cylindrical portion and a lower tapered portion terminating in a dust outlet opening, a partition structure in each of casings comprising a plurality of spaced and upwardly flaring partition members forming separate dust-trapping chambers having centrally aligned receiving passages, a housing embracing the tops of said casings and having an air outlet passage in position to receive the discharge from both the

casings, and a conduit structure comprising separate conduit passages communicating tangentially with the cylindrical portions of casings outside the partition structures therein.

1,704,420. Grain Door. Fred M. Bailey, Minneapolis, Minn. The combination with a car body having a door opening of a displaceable door for said opening mounted for vertical swinging movement to and from a closed position, substantially flat joint plates hinged to the car body and extending perpendicular to the respective side thereof at the vertical edges of the door, substantially flat clamping plates hinged to the free edges of the joint plates and extending substantially at right angles from the joint plates and overlapping the inner face of the door at the vertical edge portions thereof and engaging the door to form tight joints between the car body and door, joint plates and clamping plates extending substantially the full height of the door, and fastening means for securing the clamping plates in operative positions to the car body.

1,708,325. Grain Separator. Richard G. Quehl, Minneapolis, Minn. A separator comprising a container for the material to be separated, and an endless train of flexibly associated flat pocketed separating plates mounted to move always in a common plane on an endless course, means for holding the plates edgewise in close association while moving upward to produce the separating action, but permitting the plates to separate edgewise in making return movements, the pockets in the plates being arranged to receive certain kinds of material from the commingled mass and to eject other kinds of materials, the discharge of material from the pockets of the plates being on the same side of the plate to which they were received but at a point higher up.

1,708,367. Corn Huller. Francisco A. Maimone, Los Teques, Venezuela. A corn huller comprising a stationary casing member formed of semi-cylindrical sections hinged together at one side, a breaker member formed of sheet material having a plurality of breaker points projecting from one side thereof formed from the sheet, the breaker member being secured in one of the casing sections with the projections extending inwardly, the casing sections being formed with cooperating bearing portions at the opposite end thereof, a drum rotatably mounted in the cooperating bearing portions of the casing, a breaker member mounted on the drum formed of sheet material having outwardly struck projections for co-operation with the breaker points on the first mentioned breaker member, the other casing member having a door section removably secured therein affording access to the interior of the casing and provided with a plurality of slotted openings arranged in rows extending circumferentially with respect to the casing whereby to discharge the hulled corn therefrom.



Books Received

"INHERITANCE OF KERNEL ARRANGEMENT IN SWEET CORN" by W. A. Huelsen and M. C. Gillis, University of Illinois Agricultural Experiment Station Bulletin No. 320, covers the morphology of kernel arrangement, progeny segregations and their classifications, modifications in the genetic expression of rowing, analysis of the inheritance of kernel arrangement, etc., illustrated with charts and engravings. A copy of the treatise may be obtained by writing the station at Urbana, Ill.

"IT'S A RACKET" lays bare the blackmail and terrorism by which gunmen and grafters have extorted \$136,000,000 from businessmen and employers in Chicago alone in 1928. The authors marshal an array of fact that discloses for the first time the magnitude of the problem presented by the "racket," which is any scheme by which human parasites graft themselves upon and live by the industry of others, maintaining their hold by intimidation, force and terrorism. If the detailed statements covering the iniquities of rackets recorded in this book could be placed in the hands of all citizens there might follow an enforcement of law and order by the duly constituted authorities who have abjectly surrendered to the criminal elements of society. By Gordon L. Hostetter and Thomas Quinn Beesley; cloth, 300 pages; published by Les Quin Books, Inc., Chicago, \$2.50.

REPORT BY MEMBERS OF FUTURES EXCHANGES is the title of a pamphlet of 68 pages attempting to show what is the effect upon the price level of the regulation by the Sec'y of Agriculture requiring large traders to make reports of their individual daily transactions in grain futures. In this pamphlet Sec'y Jardine states that "There have issued almost continuously from various trade sources reports and propaganda to the effect that these reporting requirements were driving out of the market the larger speculators who objected to having their operations become known to Government officials, and that the lack of this speculative support restricted trading and depressed prices. Whenever periods of low prices have prevailed certain interests, in disregard of fundamental conditions, have tried to make it appear always that the reason for low prices was lack of speculative support, due to the reporting requirements of the Government." The Sec'y proves that there was no response by the speculative public to the removal of the requirements of the individual reports, and argues from this that the requirement had had no effect in restricting trading. This is too narrow a view. There was hanging over the traders during the period of suspension the federal Grain Futures Act under which overnight not only current but retroactive reports might be required. A better comparison is afforded by the stock markets. While grain trading decreased or remained stationary speculative trading (and high prices) increased tenfold due to the absence of any federal stock speculation act. Senate Document No. 264, by W. M. Jardine, sec'y of agriculture, Washington, D. C.

Increasing preference for a wheat diet is being steadily shown in Japan. So far this crop season some 17,000,000 bus. were imported into Japan from Canada, compared with 10,000,000 bus. for the corresponding period of the preceding year. The price factor enters into the preference for wheat over rice, consequently the lower grades of wheat enjoy a demand over the higher and costlier grades.

Wheat ground during March, 1929, by 917 concerns reporting 1,080 mills, of which 82 with daily capacity of 27,156 barrels were idle, totaled 41,981,707 bus., or 53.8 per cent of total capacity operated, against 1,064 mills reporting for the same month in 1928, with 45,280,645 bus., which was also 53.8 per cent of the total capacity operated by those reporting. Of these 917 concerns, 897 which were included in the biennial census of manufacturers, 1927, accounted for 94.3 per cent of the total wheat flour.

Genoa Futures Market.

The grain contract futures market, instituted in Genoa in 1925 (the first of its kind in Italy), after experiencing periods of difficulty such as the exchange crisis and the revival of the duty on grain, shows a tendency at present to increase its activities with the introduction of new types of contracts such as the Manitoba contract, the Department of Commerce is informed in a report from Julian C. Dorr, Vice Consul at Genoa.

The Manitoba contract—characterized by the number 3—has been introduced with a view to facilitating contract, which is of special interest to the flour mill industry, refers to the Manitoba qualities of grain furnished with an official certificate of inspection at the place of origin, issued by the proper authorities, with the classifications No. 1 and No. 2, which must be accepted by the purchaser without recourse to arbitration on the questions of quality and specific weight.

The contracts are made for lots of 50 tons, and the price is fixed in Italian lire per 100 kilos (220 pounds) net, not including duty and statistics tax, free on wagon within the port of Genoa; sacks to be provided by the purchaser, and port fees for account of the seller.

Pacific Northwest Wheat Growers Unite for Rate Split.

A large meeting of wheat growers of the states of Idaho, Oregon and Washington, was called at Pendleton, Ore., on Sunday, April 28. The adverse decision contained in the tentative report of the examiners on findings in Docket 17,000 provided the impetus for further united action for lower rates. The group refused to accept defeat in their battle for a one-third cut to Pacific Northwest ports and a parity with Canadian rates.

To fight the case an assessment of \$1 per 1,000 bushels of grain produced was levied. With these supplementary funds, the attorney for the group expects to carry their plea to the highest authorities.

Particular fault was found with the findings of the examiners in comparing the severe competition from Canadian growers, and "that the report that Canadian and American rates are not comparable" is lacking in essential information and is misleading.

Increasing the flaxseed tariff is the only instance in which the farmer would be benefited by such adjustments, in the opinion of three economists of the University of Wisconsin. Such increases would hurt domestic manufacturers of linseed oil, and has already aroused the Canadian and Argentine governments.

"Political" Elevators.

The possibilities of Churchill, as a port and as a center of population are as yet undetermined. There is a promise from the government that an elevator will be erected there, which is after all, merely a bit of political construction. It is the habit of those who hesitate to spend their own, and who have some doubts as to the success of a scheme, to bring pressure upon the government to try dubious experiments. Whether the elevator at Churchill will be any more successful than the political elevator at Prince Rupert only time will show. It is to be noted that, out of a half-billion crop of wheat in western Canada, Prince Rupert has, up to date, handled the magnificent total of two and a half million bushels, since the 1928 crop began to come in.

It would have been more logical for those who had such faith in the Hudson's Bay grain route to have at least had the temerity, when the government had built the road, to spend some of their own money on the construction of an elevator. But it may have seemed cheaper to wait for the government house to be built and then, as in the case of the Prince Rupert house, lease it for about \$100 a year.—Fort William Times Journal.

Shippers' Certificate of Weight

for use by grain shippers in advising receivers of the amount and grade of grain loaded into a car. Especially adapted for use in filing claims for Loss of Weight in Transit. Each certificate gives: Kind of scale used; Station; Car Number and Initials; Shipper's Name;—lbs. equal to—bus. of No. —; Date scales were tested and by whom; car thoroughly examined and found to be in good condition and properly sealed when delivered to the ———— R. R. Co.; Seal Record, name and number, sides and ends; marked capacity of car; date; name of the weigher. On the back is a form for recording the weight of each draught.

Printed and numbered in duplicate. Originals on Goldenrod Bond; duplicates on tough pink manila in two colors of ink. Well bound with heavy hinged pressboard covers. 75 originals, 75 duplicates and four sheets of carbon paper. Size 4½x4¾ inches. Weight 11 ozs.

Order Form No. 89 SWC. Price \$1.00.

Grain Dealers Journal, Chicago, Ill.

Cipher Codes

Universal Grain Code: The only complete, the most up-to-date and latest grain code published. Effects a greater reduction in tolls than any other domestic code. Code words for the U. S. Standard Grades of Wheat, Corn and Oats. 150 pages, 4½x7 inches. Price, leather bound, \$3.00; paper, \$1.50.

Robinson Telegraph Cipher Code: With all supplements, for domestic grain business. Leather bound, \$2.50; cloth, \$2.00.

Millers Telegraphic Cipher: (1917) For the milling and flour trades. 77 pages, 3½x6 inches. cloth bound. Price \$2.00.

Cross Telegraphic Cipher Code: 9th edition revised for provision and grain trades. 145 pages 4½x5½ ins. Cloth bound. Price \$3.50.

A. B. C. Improved Fifth Edition Code, with Sup.: Reduces cable tolls 50% thru use of five-letter words, any two of which may be sent as one. Price in English, \$20.00.

Bentley's Complete Phrase Code: Contains nearly 1,000 million code words, any two of which can be sent as one word. Thru its use a saving of 50% can be effected in cablegrams. Appendix contains decimal money and list of bankers. 412 pages, 8½x10½ inches. Bound in cloth, leather back and corners. \$15.00.

Baltimore Export Cable Code: Hinrich's fourth edition, compiled especially for export grain trade. 152 pages 6½x9 inches, bound in leather. Price \$15.00.

Riverside Flour Code, Improved (5 letter revision) Sixth Edition. Retaining the essential features of the 5 edition published in 1901, for use in domestic and export trade. Size 6x7 inches, 204 pages. Bound in flexible leather, \$12.50.

Calpack Code (1923) is designed to succeed and replace the codes published by the J. K. Armsby Co., and the California Fruit Canners' Ass'n in the fruit and vegetable packing industry. Size 6½x8½ ins. 860 pages, bound in keratol. Price \$10.00.

All prices are f. o. b. Chicago.

GRAIN DEALERS JOURNAL
309 So. La Salle St., Chicago, Ill.

Gerber Double Distributor Has Advantageous Features.

The Gerber Double Distributor, the product of the J. J. Gerber Sheet Metal Works, has the advantageous feature of operating straight away from the legs. Because of its compact design, the Gerber Distributor occupies but little room in the cupola, thereby reducing the cost of new elevators because of the smaller cupolas required to house this equipment.

Illustrations reproduced herewith show the Gerber Double Distributor Spouts attached to steel legging, and also the steel bin spouting attached under steel spout frame.

A numbered belt indicates the bin position of the distributor at all times. A windlass operated on the working floor adjusts the position of the distributor.

A locking feature, which securely holds the movable distributor in the desired position, insures the elevator operator against any mixing of grains. This locking feature is accomplished through the introduction of a weight attached to the front of the Distributor which prevents the Distributor from ever getting into an "off" position.

Where elevators have a multiplicity of legs the Gerber Distributor functions particularly advantageously in that one or more of the legs can be concurrently used to elevate grain into a bin or a car, or the legs may be used individually. The flexibility of this distributor greatly reduces the bin spouting needed.

Using the two legs to load into one car at the same time cuts down time for loading one-half. It eliminates one complete set of spouts from distributing spouts to bins.

Bin spouting from the distributor runway framework is furnished in either steel or wood. Another innovation is that the spouting is so arranged that the spouts may be turned as signs of wear appear. This feature, which is made possible through the use of lugs on flexible joints of spouting, materially increases the life and usefulness of the spouting.

Smutty wheat cost the spring wheat farmers of the Dakotas and Minnesota more than \$3,000,000 on the 1928 crop, due to smutty grades, according to statistics compiled by the Minnesota State Grain Inspection Department.

I. C. C. Activities.

In 3217 the Commission found justified the cancellation by the Rock Island of rates on grain and products from points in Kansas and Oklahoma to destinations in Louisiana on the Louisiana & Arkansas via Clinton, Okla. The cancellation was opposed by millers of Arkadelphia. The Rock Island will route thru Winnfield, La., getting a haul of 672 instead of 449 miles.

Canada Will Meet U. S. Grain Export Rate Cuts.

Canadian railroads will reduce freight rates on grain from Montreal to Canadian Atlantic seaboard ports, and possibly further reduce rates between western producing points and the seaboard, according to a statement from the president of the Canadian Pacific Ry.

This proposed cut will be made to meet that of eastern carriers in the United States, amounting to 5½¢ per cwt. from Chicago to New York, and 6½¢ cwt. from St. Louis, on export grain and flour.

Application for reduction was slated for hearing at Ottawa before the Board of Railway Commissioners on May 9. The application was made jointly by the Halifax Harbor Commission, the transportation commission of the Maritime Board of Trade and the National Millers Ass'n.

These Maritime provinces ask for a reduction in the all-rail rate by about 10 cents per bushel. The new rate is based on the exceptional all-rail rate granted to Quebec, as against the regular rate through Montreal.

Despite the new rate, last year Quebec handled less grain than the year before the new rate was granted. It would be quite a different matter if the exceptional all-rail rate were granted to Montreal in summer and St. John and Halifax in winter, it is held.

The Montreal Corn Exchange and Board of Trade have passed resolutions opposing the present petition of the Maritime Provinces.

The Canadian rate is already 10¢ a bushel less from the Prairie Provinces to Liverpool. Thus this additional proposed reduction will offset any advantage United States exporters might have hoped to gain thru a reduction alone in their favor.

Grain Carriers

SURPLUS BOX CARS on April 15 were 86,664, compared with 89,107 for the previous week.

A **HEARING** on Docket 2803 is to be held before the Railroad Commission of Texas on May 14.

THE NORTHWESTERN SHIPPERS ADVISORY Board will meet in Aberdeen, S. D., on May 18, at which time the new plans for the handling of combine grain will be made.

THE ROCK ISLAND R. R. plans to construct a \$10,500,000 rail line between Trenton, Mo., and Kansas City, Mo., a distance of 85 miles, it was announced on May 8. The new line will be completed by 1930.

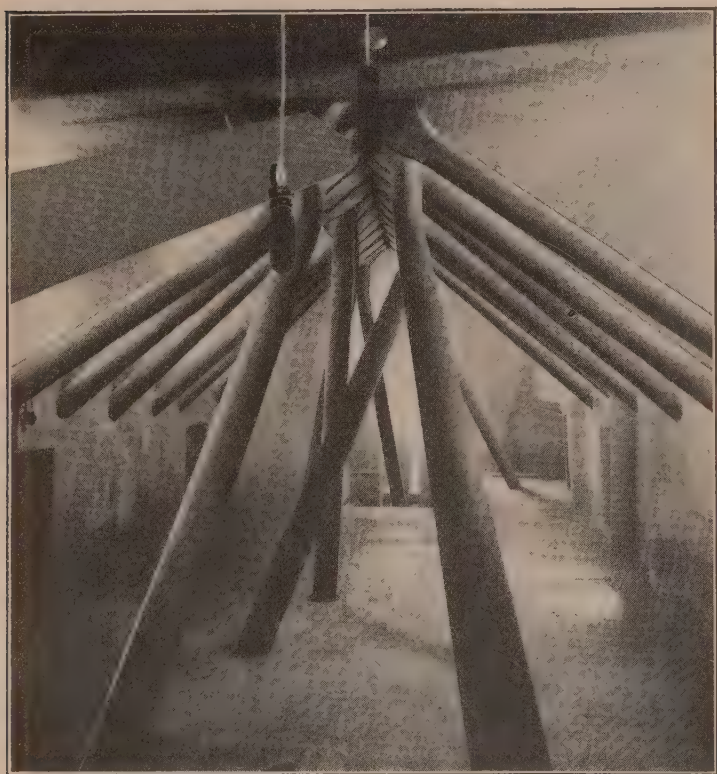
A MILLION CARS IN WEEK of Apr. 20 were loaded with revenue freight, the first time this record was set in 1929. Loadings were 1,004,156 cars, an increase of 32,426 over the previous week and 58,867 over 1928.

SANTA FE WILL WAIVE out-of-line haul charges after May 19, on grain products shipments originating west of Newton and Hutchinson and destined to points in Illinois and east of the Illinois-Indiana state line.

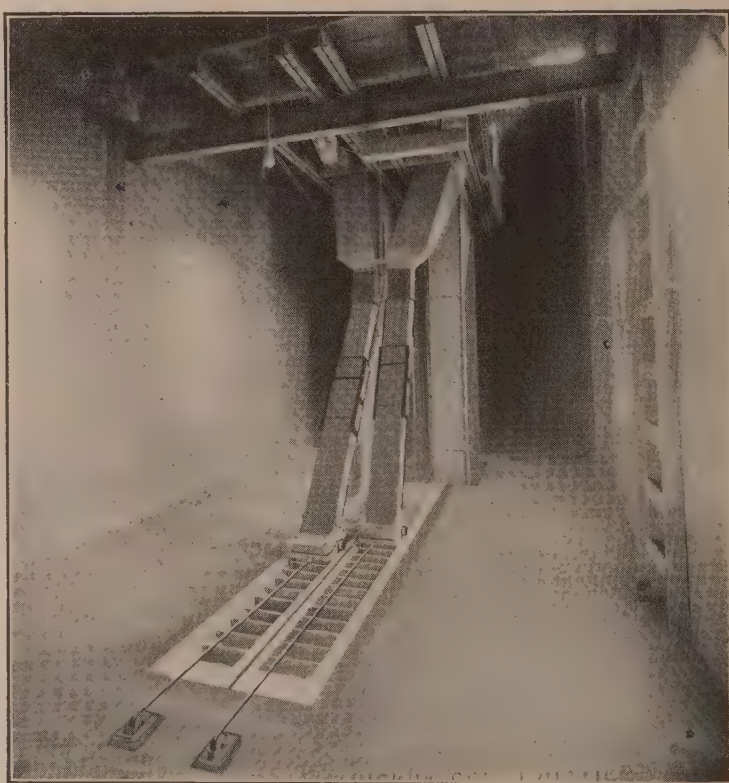
CUMULATIVE LOADINGS in 1929 still retain their position of second place for the five year period, which, for 16 weeks, were: 690,516 for 1929; 728,554 for 1928; 653,293 for 1927; 668,304 for 1926 and 662,085 for 1925.

THE BURLINGTON will build 110 miles of new line in Texas from Childress to Pampas at an estimated cost of \$4,000,000. The line will serve an agricultural territory in Wheeler and Gray counties, in the northwestern part of the state.

THE SOUTHWEST REGIONAL ADVISORY BOARD will meet in Oklahoma City on May 23. The Oklahoma Grain Dealers and Millers Ass'n has arranged its annual convention to fall the following two days, that the trade may attend the board meeting without making two trips.



Spouting Beneath Gerber Double Distributor.



Gerber Double Distributor.

THE NEW YORK BARGE CANAL is now open as far west as Baldwinsville. Within the next several days the entire route is expected to open for thru passage.

CO-OPERATIVE GRANGE LEAGUE FEDERATION EXCHANGE, INC., Ithaca, N. Y., filed trademark Ser. No. 278,934, the letters, "Kno-Wat-Yu-Sow," particularly descriptive of clover seed, alfalfa seed, grass, seeds, seed grains, lawn-grass mixtures, vegetable seeds, and the like.

REFUSING CAR ORDERS UNLESS of 80,000 pounds capacity or more is a privilege being sought by the railroads in C. F. A. territory. A hearing is to be held on the controversy in Chicago on May 21. A circular from the Indiana Grain Dealers Ass'n, who are joining in fighting this move, states: "This would be a serious blow to all grain interests."

CARS loaded with grain and grain products for the week ending April 20 totaled 36,710, a decrease of 2,885 below the same week of 1928, but an increase of 1,171 over 1927. For the previous four weeks loadings were: 34,498 for week ending April 13; 35,707 for April 26; 39,398 for March 30; and 42,071 for March 23. Increases were shown in the Southern and Allegheny districts. The eastern, Pocahontas, northwestern, central western, southwestern districts all showed slight decreases.

THE K. C. S. RY. proposed proportional export rate reduction from Kansas City to Port Arthur, Beaumont and Lake Charles, from 30½¢ to 23½¢, effective May 25, will be vigorously opposed by Galveston interests, unless satisfactory reductions from southern Kansas are made to that port as well. As the proposed rate now stands, Galveston interests claim it would be cheaper to ship southern Kansas grain via Kansas City and thence to all Gulf ports (New Orleans included) than direct to Galveston.

WICHITA, KAN.—A \$21,000 extension of interchange tracks between the Missouri Pacific Ry. and the Wichita Terminal Ass'n was started on April 24. This extension was made necessary by the increasing greater amount of wheat for storage that is coming into Wichita every year. With the present outlook, it seems that the wheat traffic of 1929 will exceed that of any previous year. Some \$100,000 will be spent for additional trackage in the Wichita switching district, to expedite the movement of grain before the heavy grain movement next fall.

THE FOX & ILLINOIS UNION ELECTRIC RY., operating between Yorkville and Morris, Ill., which was bought in by 50 farmers 5 years ago, may pass out of existence. The 25-mile line, the only grain outlet for the adjoining farming community, was about to be sold for junk in 1924, when farmers on the right of way paid \$89,000 for it. A receiver is to be appointed May 25 unless sufficient funds are raised to meet a power bill. Hard-surfaced highways will probably cause the line to cease operation and sell tangible assets for junk.

FOR CHURCHILL, ONT.—Just as soon as the route from the Prairie Provinces to this new port is completed and ready to haul grain, the Canadian government has assured exporters that it will have vessels on the spot to haul grain abroad. This route, which has been in the course of construction for a number of years, has opened new sections to wheat raising in the northern portions of the three Prairie Provinces, and will provide a much shorter haul to Liverpool. In addition, this route, even though further north than the Great Lakes, is open from June 1 to Jan. 1.

THE TEXAS-LOUISIANA Traffic Bureau, in Docket Bulletin 104-TX, would amend Item 826 to Tex. Lines Tariff No. 2-K, to read: (a) "The time limit at transit point or points, for the application and completion of all transit privileges authorized by these rules (Nos. 820 to 835), shall not exceed one year from the time, per paid inbound expense bill received at the

first transit point; and (b) Commodities accorded transit privileges for other purposes than milling must be reshipped within ten months of the time (per paid freight bill) received at the transit station. If a second transit privilege is taken for milling, or storing, if not previously stored, the total time limit at both transit points shall be twelve months, and the reshipment for the second transit point must be within the unexpired balance of the twelve months from time of arrival (per paid freight bill) at the first transit station. If any of the commodities are held longer than the total time limit herein provided the freight bills shall be null and void for transit purposes, and the local carload rate shall apply from the transit point."

Eastern Roads Cut New and Old Grain Export Rate.

Effective probably May 10, flat rates on old and new crop grain at and east of lower Lake Erie ports will take a 2.34c cwt. reduction to North Atlantic seaboard for export, the rate being reduced from 15c to 12.66c cwt. This amounts to approximately 2c a bushel. Grain in storage at terminal markets is also affected.

All-rail reshipping rates from Chicago to New York for export are to be reduced from 22½¢ to 17c cwt. All-rail from St. Louis from 26½¢ to 20c cwt. From Buffalo the reduction is 2c a bushel.

Rail executives met in Washington on May 2 and took this practical step to cut grain export rates as an aid in an "emergency of national proportions" resulting from the heavy carry-over of wheat and the world prospect of bumper crops soon to be on the market.

Permission to put these emergency rates into effect on 5 days' notice was granted by the I. C. C., these temporary schedules to expire on Sept. 30.

Willingness to take this cut is explained in the report that Pres. Hoover (when Sec'y of Commerce) had offered to help the roads expedite their war-time claims against the government if they would assist the agricultural problem.

This cut in eastbound rates still gives the Gulf ports an advantage in rates on Kansas City movement of 7c cwt. to Baltimore and 8½¢ to New York City.

Grain prices must get on an export parity before the tremendous stocks of grain can be sold abroad.

Flour was included in these export rate reductions by consent on the part of the carriers on May 9.

Eastern—Southwestern Rate Cuts Stir Pacific Northwest.

Stirred by substantial voluntary reductions in grain freight rates from midwest points to North Atlantic seaboard export centers, Portland and the Pacific Northwest are mustering forces for a concentrated relief program to match benefits derived by midwestern and eastern growers.

Exhibits have already been prepared to show that the western growers already were paying 22½¢ per cwt. for a 296-mile haul to the Pacific against exactly the same charge for a 912-mile haul from Chicago to New York. The voluntary reduction of eastern roads is 5½¢ cwt. from Chicago and 6½¢ from St. Louis.

Western grain growers will suffer a disadvantage unless western railroads meet a reduction in rates spreading thruout the east, according to Frank L. Shull, former president of the Portland Chamber of Commerce.

New Barge Line Rates May Force Reduction.

Backed up by an I. C. C. order requiring railroads and the Mississippi river barges to put joint reduced rates into effect by April 27, officials of the Inland Waterways Corporation have proposed same. This move will make possible rate reductions as high as 20 per cent, and should be instrumental in forcing lower competitive rail rates to Gulf and other water points, which competitive rail rates might easily become the basis for local flat, intermediate and/or all other proportional, joint and other rates within the same and adjoining territories.

The thought that the railroads will not stand idly by and let the barge line take their revenue producing tonnage right from under their nose, is further bolstered up by the statistics shown for the northwestern region in which the percentage of grain carried was 16.3 per cent of the total tonnage. On the C. & N. W. Ry. the proportion of agricultural products in 1923 was 86.4 per cent of the total tonnage in South Dakota, 66.07 in Nebraska, 74.1 per cent in Minnesota, 7.8 per cent in Wisconsin and 8.7 per cent in Illinois. A very large proportion of the traffic on the "Milwaukee" Road was the grain movement.

Protests against proposed farm relief legislation which would discriminate against present terminal grain markets and privately owned elevators have been made by the Milwaukee Chamber of Commerce to Wisconsin legislators. A com'tee was appointed, charged with watching the progress made by projected adverse measures.



No man operating a Grain Elevator or Mill, can afford to be without This Book. All Engineering and Construction Companies should have it on file as a reference book.



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O. W. RANDOLPH CO.
Toledo, Ohio, U. S. A.

Field Seeds

WISCONSIN'S GRAIN SHOW will be held at Beaver Dam, Nov. 13-15.

CHICKASHA, OKLA.—Nicholas Bitsche, a member of Bitsche Seed & Feed Co., died on April 14.

GUTHRIE, OKLA.—A farmers seed exchange was recently organized by the farmers of Logan county.

LAFAYETTE, IND.—Howard Haskell of Valparaiso, Ind., has acquired an interest in the Ainsworth Boon Seed Corn House here.

GRAND RIDGE, ILL.—A large seed storage plant is under construction for Arthur Walters. Drying equipment is to be installed. The plant will accommodate 1,200 bushels of seed corn.

WATERLOO, WIS.—We are now planning to build a new pop corn warehouse, storage tanks, and crib, and are expecting to go forward on it immediately.—A. W. Schultz, Wisconsin Pop Corn Co.

INCREASING BLUEGRASS TARIFF 7 cents, which would protect Kentucky bluegrass against importations from Canada, has been requested in Congress. The total tariff would then amount to 98c a bushel.

KANSAS CITY, MO.—The reinforced concrete addition to the J. G. Peppard Seed Co.'s plant is well under construction. The new unit will house the office and provide further storage and warehousing space. The foundation will support a tall structure, which for the present will extend up to two stories.

HOPE is held out for weevily wheat and smut infected seed by the electronic ray for treatment of cereal grains and their products recently invested by a Minneapolis man and backed by milling interests. Experiments with wheat show that it is free of smut after treatment.

EVANSVILLE, IND.—A burglar in the plant of the Purcell Seed Co. was caught May 4 by a passer-by who entered the building and tackled the thief, holding him in a tight clinch until the police could be summoned. The prowler is 22 years old and has already served time in jail on burglary charges.—W. B. C.

BOONVILLE, IND.—After an illness of several months, during which his life was despaired of for several weeks, Louis L. Kindermann, is able to be at his desk once again. He is associated with William Kindermann in the seed business. Seed dealers in this section report their spring trade was much better than last year.—W. B. C.

MINNEAPOLIS, MINN.—Excavation for the basement of the new plant under construction for Northrup, King & Co. has been completed and workmen started pouring concrete on May 4. This addition, which is one of the largest of industrial buildings in the Northwest, will contain 175,000 square feet of floor space and represents an investment of more than \$275,000. The reinforced concrete building, which will increase the facilities of the firm to a total of 14 acres, will be 302x86 ft., four stories and basement, which is larger than originally planned, as set forth in last number. The additional space will be used largely for packeting seeds and for a box factory. The expansion was made necessary because of the increased volume of business and increasing prosperity among the farmers of the nation, Pres. Massie states. Some additional equipment will be installed in the new unit. The addition will join the present 401,000 sq. ft. plant now occupied, which covers an area of 420x100 ft. All construction is scheduled for completion by September.

"SOME FARM SEEDS, at least, should take the wheat rates," according to the tentative report of the examiners in findings on Docket 17,000: Farm and field seeds are mostly rated class A in the Western classification. The basis requested is the wheat rates on some of the varieties of seeds, the corn rates on others, and the flaxseed rates on still others.

POP CORN IN ILLINOIS has prospects of a glowing future based on large scale production, according to B. L. Weaver of the state college of agriculture, in light of the successful use of a combined harvester-thresher in the harvesting of the crop. Large scale production of an average of 2,000 pounds per acre at 7c per pound net point the way to possibilities for profit.

MISSOURI SEED CONTEST WINNERS were recently selected by Samuel M. Jordan and Jewell Mayes, representing the state department of agriculture. Some 33 agricultural schools participated in the contest. Cash awards were put up by the Missouri Seedsmen's Ass'n. This contest is said to be the first of its kind in this country. About 1,000 students took the examination on the fundamental principles underlying the state seed labeling act and its effect of agriculture.

CALIFORNIA SENATE BILL 12 is being bitterly opposed by the state seed council, Pacific States Seedsmen's Ass'n, and every seed dealer in the state, to prevent the measure from being approved. The bill provides that a seed dealer must give a warranty as to definite species, variety, type, strain or selection of any seed he may sell. The bill attempts to make the dealer subject to and liable for claims or damages beyond his control. The bill is unconstitutional, violating the right to contract. The proposal attempts to nullify the disclaimer adopted by seedsmen, and nearly forces the seller to guarantee crop results. Present seed laws are considered ample to afford purchaser-protection.

Seed Movement in April.

Receipts and shipments of seeds at the various markets during April, as compared with April, 1928, were as follows:

	FLAXSEED		Shipments	
	1929	1928	1929	1928
Chicago, bus..	19,000	207,000	14,000	11,000
Duluth, bus...	21,436	74,685	47,852	123,049
Ft. Wm., bus..	31,913	241,664	173,379	57,951
Milwaukee, bus.	138,174	122,410	10,010	+
Minne'polis, bus.	254,780	310,660	167,590	448,490
Montreal, bus..	1,900	81,080	+	+
New York, bus.	255,500	493,725	+	+
Superior	8,287	17,849	4,551	+
	KAFIR AND MILO MAIZE			
	1929	1928	1929	1928
Denver, bus...	3,900	2,600	+	+
Galveston, bus.	+	+	169,307	25,714
Houston, bus..	+	+	+	95,714
Hutchinson, bus.	+	217,000	+	+
Kans. City, bus.	425,700	391,600	336,000	332,000
St. Joseph, bus.	10,500	9,000	+	+
St. Louis, bus.	93,600	87,600	37,200	54,000
Wichita, bus...	32,800	18,000	18,200	9,600
	CLOVER			
	1929	1928	1929	1928
Chicago, lbs...	959,000	848,000	484,000	624,000
Milwaukee, lbs.	261,290	581,519	1,207,175	370,795
New York, bags	335	317	1,710	1,084
Toledo, bags...	483	432	3,398	1,840
	SORGHUMS			
	1929	1928	1929	1928
Cincinnati, bus.	2,800	1,400	+	+
Ft. Worth, bus.	+	250,000	+	121,000
New Orleans, bus.	9,800	8,400	+	+
	CANE SEED			
	1929	1928	1929	1928
Ft. Worth, bus.	+	110,100	+	33,000
Kans. City, bus.	55,200	69,000	28,750	17,250
Wichita, bus...	+	31,200	+	+
	ALSIKE			
	1929	1928	1929	1928
Toledo, bags...	272	740	397	528
	TIMOTHY			
	1929	1928	1929	1928
Chicago, lbs...	471,000	1,625,000	778,000	2,716,000
Milwaukee, lbs.	30,000	245,190	210,635	150,460
Toledo, bags...	339	1,385	2,780	2,082
	BEANS			
	1929	1928	1929	1928
Denver, cars...	97	79	42	97
San Francisco, sks.	23,340	50,042	+	+

*No record. †None.

THE PACIFIC STATES SEEDSMEN'S Ass'n convention, to be held at Del Monte, Cal., May 21-23, will unquestionably draw an unusually large attendance. Projected legislation that threatens to undermine their very businesses is now pending in the California senate. In addition to the attractive program, many drawing cards in the way of entertainment are to be made public soon.

ST. LOUIS, MO.—T. M. Scott has acquired the interest of Dillon T. Stevens in the Corneli Seed Co. Mr. Stevens has resigned. Mr. Scott is now vice-pres. and general manager. Earl M. Page has also been elected a vice pres., and is now manager of the garden seed department. Mr. Scott was connected with Picker & Beardsley of St. Louis for some time, and is a very well known figure at grain dealers' gatherings thruout the Southwest.

GARNET WHEAT IS A FAILURE, and the results of tests made by an outstanding Canadian mill led to the conclusions that they could not recommend it for milling if high quality of flour was to be a first consideration. The Canadian government recently requested opinions from abroad on this variety, as protests have been prevalent against classifying it as No. 2. Garnet wheat produces a yellow flour. Reward wheat, on the contrary, surpassed Marquis on all tests, including protein average. Garnet wheat was introduced a few years ago as a revolutionary strain.

IN I. C. C. 20120 and 21047, respective complaints of the Rudy-Patrick Seed Co., and the Mangelsdorf Seed Co., Examiner Wilbur, after oral argument presented at Washington, D. C., on April 22, proposed in his report that the commission find rates on millet seed between points in Texas, Colorado, Nebraska and Kansas on the one hand, and Kansas City, St. Joseph, Mo., and Atchison, Kan., on the other, and from all those points, excluding Texas, to Chicago, Ill., St. Louis, Mo., and points taking the same rates, not unreasonable or otherwise unlawful, and recommended the complaint be dismissed.

New Seed Trademarks.

THE J. G. PEPPARD SEED CO., Kansas City, Mo., filed trademark Ser. No. 269,858, the word "Brookside," particularly descriptive of lawn-grass seed.

THE J. G. PEPPARD SEED CO., Kansas City, Mo., filed trademark Ser. No. 262,379, the words, "Haymaker Farm Seeds," particularly descriptive of farm seeds, namely, field and grass seeds.

SIoux CITY SEED CO., Inc., Sioux City, Ia., filed trademark Ser. No. 271,831, particularly descriptive of agricultural seeds. The mark consists of a tag in the shape of a shield and colored red, white and blue, and marked "Verified Origin Seed."

Kansas Seed Law Effective.

"Results of the campaign to 'Know What You Sow,' are becoming quite apparent thruout the state and this campaign has centered on the testing of seeds before planting to determine if they possess vigorous germination and are free from noxious weeds. Today more farmers are not only testing seeds intended for planting but in making purchases they are demanding tested seed, and this is a wise precaution."

Such is the weathered opinion of J. C. Mohler, sec'y of the state board of agriculture, after three years' operation under the state seed law.

"It is also helpful to commercial seed houses that are seeking to advance the interests of the agricultural industry by building up better standards and improving the ethics of the trade for their own benefit as well as that of the farmer."

"State inspectors in examination of labels, and in taking official samples of seed for tests, are uncovering some illegal practices, and these are being vigorously dealt with."

Ergot Losses Can Be Cut By Treating Seed.

Ergot has caused heavy losses in durum wheat the last few years. It not only reduces yields, but it also causes a lowering of the grade of the grain. Last year about 30 per cent of the cars of durum wheat which came to the Minneapolis market were graded ergoty.

The federal standards permit only three-tenths per cent of ergot in the wheat, because the ergot bodies are poisonous. Furthermore, ergoty durum is not suitable for macaroni because the black specks spoil its appearance. Macaroni manufacturers therefore cannot use semolina containing much ergot.

Losses can be reduced greatly by seed treatment and crop rotation. The fungus that causes the disease persists from one crop season to the next in the well known ergot bodies in the soil or in the seed grain. Therefore it is necessary to get rid of these bodies in order to control the disease.

The ergot bodies can be removed from seed by treating it in brine. Dissolve common salt in water at the rate of 45 pounds of salt to 25 gallons of water. One man should pour the seed slowly into the solution while another stirs it. The ergot bodies will rise to the surface and can be skimmed off and burned. Do not keep the seed in the solution more than five or ten minutes. Take it out as soon as possible and wash it with plain water to remove the salt, which may reduce germination if it remains on the seed.

The ergot-free seed must be sown on clean soil. As ergot is particularly prevalent in rye and durum wheat, the seed should be sown on land which has not grown either of these crops for at least a year, and preferably longer. The disease cannot be prevented entirely, because it affects several wild grasses and may spread from them to durum fields, but the losses can be reduced to a minimum by the methods suggested—Dr. E. C. Stackman, cereal plant expert, University of Minnesota.

A German grain dealer, H. Josephy, of Mecklenburg, recently suffered financial troubles, and committed suicide. Heavy irregularities with drafts had occurred, it was learned at a meeting of 200 creditors. Assets are about \$840,000 to cover liabilities of around \$1,200,000.

Directory

Grass and Field Seed Dealers

AMARILLO, TEXAS.

Hardeman-King Co., field seed merchants.

BALTIMORE, MD.

Wm. G. Scarlett & Co., wholesale and merchants.

CHICAGO, ILL.

Johnson, Inc., J. Oliver, field seeds.

Kellogg Seed Co., John L., field seeds.

CINCINNATI, OHIO.

McCullough's Sons, The J. M., field and garden seeds.

CONCORDIA, KANS.

The Bowman Seed Co., wholesale field seeds.

COUNCIL BLUFFS, IOWA.

Council Bluffs Seed Co., seed corn, nothing else.

CRAWFORDSVILLE, IND.

Crabbs Reynolds Taylor Co., grass and field seeds.

KANSAS CITY, MO.

J. G. Peppard Seed Co., field seed merchants.

Rudy-Patrick Seed Co., field seed merchants.

Tobin-Quinn Seed Co., Missouri Blue Grass.

LIMA, OHIO.

Ackerman Co., The, wholesale grass field seeds.

MILWAUKEE, WIS.

Courteen Seed Co., field seeds.

Kellogg Seed Co., field and grass seeds.

North American Seed Co., wholesale grass & field seeds.

Teweles Seed Co., L., field and grass seeds.

MINNEAPOLIS, MINN.

Northrup King & Co., field seeds.

Minneapolis Seed Co., field seed merchants.

ST. JOSEPH, MO.

Mitchell Seed Co., wholesale field seeds.

ST. LOUIS, MO.

Cornell Seed Co., field-grass-garden seeds.

Mangelsdorf & Bros., Ed. F., wholesale field seeds.

Michigan Politicians Probe Reported Manipulation of Bean Prices.

A resolution to investigate the reported manipulation of the bean market by Michigan elevator interests was approved April 17 by the Michigan Legislature, in session at Lansing.

An investigation committee was appointed to go into the matter thoroughly, and consists of: Senators Orville E. Atwood, Fremont; Phillip O'Connell, McGregor, and Representatives Earl McNitt, Wexford; Jesse Boyle, Berrien, and William A. Ward, Grand Traverse counties.

Denies Farm Slump.

Declaring that there is no business closer to the farmer than the buying and distributing of seeds, Charles C. Massie, president of Northrup, King & Co., Minneapolis seedsmen, states that "most of the talk of agricultural depression is being broadcast by parasites who want to live off the farmer. Since the post-war slump of 1921 our business has been gradually on the uptrend. There has been no rapid upswing in volume, but there has been a steady, substantial growth that was largely dependent upon the farmer's prosperity. We have had several expansions in our plant facilities here to take care of the increased volume which could not have been possible had agriculture been in the terrible shape some spokesmen have painted it."

Western Seedsmen Hold Spring Convention.

The annual spring convention of the Western Seedmen's Ass'n was held at the Hotel Fontenelle, Omaha, Neb., on April 27.

The ever changing conditions confronting the seed trade, and the extreme importance of the industry in the economic welding of the human race, was the theme of the discussion occupying a majority of the morning's session.

Reading of the minutes of last meeting, reports and other routine business, followed.

An illustrated lecture was given by Prof. Irwin of the Iowa State College on a matter of interest to garden seedsmen.

OFFICERS for the coming year are the same as those for last year, all being re-elected, to-wit: Max Wilhelmi, Lawrence, Kan., pres.; Carl Chesmore, St. Joseph, Mo., vice-pres.; Henry G. Winheim, Omaha, Neb., treas.; and G. W. Cummings, Sioux City, Ia., sec'y.

Varietal Specialists Profit Most.

Specializing in an adapted and acceptable variety of beans has resulted in the reward of the highest peace-time price ever paid therefor.

Complaints against the cooking qualities of Robust white pea beans when mixed with beans of other varieties, inspired growers of Mulliken, Mich., to specialize in the production of certified Robust beans.

Their crop was produced under the supervision and inspection of the Michigan Crop Improvement Ass'n. The beans were frequently inspected in the field during the growing season, and were harvested carefully to prevent varietal mixture. All diseased plants were removed before harvest.

The premium received mounted to \$2 a bushel above the market, the reward of specializing.

O. J. McNaughton, pres. of the specializing group, stated: "We could have sold 2,000 bushels more if the beans had been available."

A unique membership campaign is being staged by the progressive Central Retail Feed Ass'n. All members are requested to call on eight prospects whose names are furnished by the sec'y's office. New members, as well as calls made, are reported back. PRIZES are to be awarded the several highest winners of the "new membership contest" during their approaching convention, June 4-5. Attendance prizes will also be awarded at all their convention sessions, and at their banquet.

A Dicker Is Not a Sale.

G. B. Abraham, operating as the "Amity Seed & Grain Warehouse" at Amity, Ore., on Sept. 21, 1927, mailed out samples of clover seed to different firms in an envelope on which appeared:

"Red clover. 50,000 lbs. like sample. I am asking 24 cents per, f. o. b. Amity, Oregon.

"Amity Seed & Grain Warehouse,

"Amity, Oregon."

The Courteen Seed Co., Milwaukee, Wis., acknowledge receipt of the sample, and later on October 8 wired Abraham:

"Your price too high. Wire firm offer, naming absolutely lowest f. o. b."

Abraham wire, Oct. 8: "I am asking 23 cents per pound for the car of red clover seed from which your sample was taken. No. 1 seed, practically no plantain whatever. Have an offer 22 3/4 per pound, f.o.b. Amity."

The Courteen Seed Co. then wired: "Telegram received, we accept your offer. Ship promptly, route care Milwaukee road at Omaha."

Abraham refusing to ship, the Courteen Seed Co. brot suit for 4 cents per pound profit it would have made, having resold the seed to others, a total of \$2,750, and the Circuit Court of Yamhill county gave judgment for \$500.

Abraham took an appeal, and the Supreme Court of Oregon on Mar. 26, 1929, decided in his favor, reversing the decision, saying:

Giving due consideration to every word contained in the defendant's telegram to plaintiff, we are not prepared to say that that telegram constituted an express offer to sell. It would be poor reasoning to say that the defendant meant to make the plaintiff an offer when he used this language: "I am asking 23 cents per pound for the car of red clover." That does not say, "I offer to you at 23 cents per pound the car of red clover," nor does it say, "I will sell to you the carload of red clover at 23 cents per pound." The writer of the telegram used the word "offer" with reference to some other person when he concluded by saying: "Have an offer 22 3/4 per pound, f. o. b. Amity." Each of the words "offer" and "asking" has its meaning; and we cannot assume that the writer of the telegram meant to use these words in the same sense, nor can we eliminate the word "asking" from the writing.

It is laid down by eminent authority that information or invitation to negotiate does not constitute an offer.

Perhaps one of the most comprehensive discourses on this subject appears in 1 Page on the Law of Contracts; and, for its perspicuity and learning, we set out the following interesting excerpt from section 84 thereof: "The commonest examples of offers meant to open negotiations and to call forth offers in the technical sense are the advertisements, circulars and trade letters sent out by business houses. While it is possible that the offers made by such means may be in such form as to become contracts, they are often merely expressions of a willingness to negotiate."

In the following section, the author sets out in this language many illustrations of offers to negotiate: "A statement by A to B of the price at which A will sell certain property is not equivalent to an offer by A to B to sell such property at such price; and B cannot, by accepting such alleged offer, hold A upon a contract."

From a review of the decisions, and of the law governing the question at issue in the instant case, we are of opinion that the motion for a nonsuit should have been sustained.

This cause is reversed and remanded, with directions to enter a nonsuit.—275 Pac. Rep. 684.

Wheat ground during February by 1,080 reporting mills (of which 87 were idle) totaled 41,292,093 bushels. The mills reporting produced approximately 94.3% of the total output of wheat flour reported for the U. S. at the biennial census of manufactures for 1927. In the order of the amount of wheat ground, mills reporting by states were: Minn.—71; Kan.—109; N. Y.—45; Mo.—71; Wash.—26; Tex.—35; Ill.—50; Ohio—70; Nebr.—42; Okla.—29; Ind.—53; Ore.—23; Calif.—14; Mont.—17; Mich.—40; Ia.—12; Colo.—21; Tenn.—37; Utah—20; N. D.—18; Ky.—34; N. C.—33; Pa.—72; Wisc.—9; Va.—48; Ida.—19; Md.—19; S. D.—10; Ariz.—5; Ark.—4; Del.—1; Dis. of Col.—1; Ga.—4; N. H.—1; N. J.—2; N. M.—3; S. C.—2; W. Va.—6, and Wyo.—4.

Supreme Court Decisions

Digests of recent decisions by State and Federal Courts involving rules, methods and practices of the wholesale grain, field seeds and feedstuffs trades.

BANK DOES NOT OWN DRAFT FOR "COLLECTION."—As respects bona fide holding, where a bank receives an item for collection, it is charged with notice of special purpose indicated, and title to the paper does not pass to the bank. Ordinarily, a letter of transmittal advising bank that item was being inclosed for collection is sufficient notice to bank to which it was forwarded of such special purpose, notwithstanding fact that apparently open, unrestricted indorsement appears thereon.—*Bank of Greenwood v. Johnson, Supreme Court of South Carolina, 147 S. E. 362.*

FLOOD DAMAGE LIABILITY OF RAILROAD CO.—In action against railroad for damage to seed by reason of flood while in transit, instruction as to liability of carrier in case damage was result of an act of God, and requiring violent disturbance of the elements to be the immediate, proximate, and sole cause of loss or damage not concurred in by negligence of carrier, held to sufficiently present approximate exposition of law applicable to controlling facts. Negligence of railroad employees in attempting to move freight train at time that track was seriously threatened with flood waters held for jury under evidence.—*Feld v. Columbus & G. Ry. Co. Supreme Court of Mississippi, 121 South. 272.*

CORN BORER QUARANTINE VALID.—Regulation of conservation department of state, placing certain sections of state under quarantine to prevent spread of corn borer, and requiring corn in infested area to be cut, burned, or plowed under, and all cornstalks to be disposed of by ensilage, shredding, burning, or plowing under, held valid, as reasonable and within authority delegated by Conservation Act 1919, § 24 (Acts 1919, c. 60; Burns' Ann. St. 1926, § 4749), creating conservation department with division of entomology under Burns' Ann. St. 1926, § 4736, which is authorized to make rules and regulations to prevent spread of plant diseases and pests under section 4740.—*Wallace, state entomologist v. Dohner, Appellate Court of Indiana, 165 N. E. 552.*

WAREHOUSEMAN'S WRONGFUL SALE.—Where warehouse company, to which plaintiff delivered beans for processing and storing, after having wrongfully removed and sold 800 bags without plaintiff's knowledge, purchased from plaintiff and paid for 800 bags, and thereafter wrongfully disposed of another 400 bags, plaintiff has right on discovering the misappropriation to apply the payment received from the sale to cover the 800 bags previously misappropriated, and could recover the 400 bags from the innocent purchaser thereof. One delivering bags of beans to warehouse for processing and storing held not estopped to claim title thereto, as against innocent purchaser from warehouse, where beans were kept separate from those of other shippers and warehouseman had no authority to sell and sales were made without owner's knowledge.—*Kendall*

Produce Co. v. Terminal Warehouse & Transfer Co. Supreme Court of Pennsylvania, 145 Atl. 511.

Failure to Tender Contract Grade.

Killingsworth Co., San Antonio, Tex., plaintiff, v. Clement Grain Co., Waco, Tex., before Arbitration Com'te of the Texas Grain Dealers Ass'n, composed of W. L. Newsom, O. N. Hughston and E. C. Downman.
This case involves a car of oats bought for No. 2 with No. 3 to apply at a specified discount. Car was purchased from Clement Grain Co. by Killingsworth Co., to apply on a sale to C. M. Carter Grain Co. C. M. Carter declined to accept car on contract, and Killingsworth Co. resold the car to Clement Grain Co. for account of C. M. Carter Grain Co. after receiving Clement's assurance that car graded No. 3.

The amount involved represents the difference between Killingsworth's purchase price from Clement and Killingsworth's sales price to Clement. The amount involved was remitted by Killingsworth Co. to the Clement Grain Co. prior to receipt of grade certificate, and after several attempts over a period of several days the Clement Grain Co. informed Killingsworth Co. that on reinspection the car graded sample. Having placed C. M. Carter Grain Co. on notice that car would be sold for its account, the Killingsworth Co. required grade certificate to substantiate sale, that it could have furnished another car grading No. 3, shipped within contract time. However it develops that Clement Grain Co. was the only one that knew that car did not grade No. 3, and that it did not tender car grading No. 3 within contract time.

The Com'te finds in favor of Killingsworth Co. the amount of \$51.65 which represents amount paid Clement Grain Co. on representation that car graded No. 3, plus protest fee applying on protest draft, \$2.25, that Killingsworth Co. drew to recover amount paid Clement. Therefore, the Clement Grain Co. is hereby ordered to promptly pay H. B. Dorsey, sec'y of the Texas Grain Dealers Ass'n, \$53.90, and Sec'y Dorsey is hereby instructed to return to the Killingsworth Co. its arbitration fee, and the cost of the arbitration is assessed against the Clement Grain Co.

Protein Factor Leads to Sample Buying.

The British Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries in studying the advisability of establishing grades for wheat grown in Great Britain, found much in its favor; and, in part, reported as follows:

It is important to note that the existence of a grading system does not always abolish sale by sample in the grain trade. A considerable quantity of Canadian wheat finds its way to Minneapolis in the United States, which is one of the largest grain markets and milling centers in the world; here, millers prefer to buy on sample notwithstanding the grading system of both the United States and Canada.

They also like to buy on a protein basis, so that wheats with high gluten content command a premium. This premium in the United States has amounted, in recent years, to about one cent per bushel for each one-fourth of one per cent variation in protein content. It follows that variations in protein content result in a general lack of correspondence between grades and value.

Indeed, the grading systems of both the United States and Canada based, as they are, on productive factors such as variety, bushel weight, cleanness, condition, etc., are being undermined by a factor based on the requirements of the miller and baker. This factor has reference to gluten content which very largely governs the strength and water-absorbing capacity of the flour.

The United States Department of Agricul-

ture has recently remarked on this point as follows: "Requests have been made to the department for the incorporation of protein as a factor in federal wheat grades, but the department does not believe this should be done. Country buyers could not determine the amount of protein in wheat offered by individual farmers for sale, and consequently could not reflect terminal market prices to farmers on a protein basis." This pronouncement, however, does not solve the problem.

Government Obstruction of Marketing Machinery.

More recently, legislation was enacted regulating and restricting future trading in agricultural products as a means to prevent the iniquitous short seller from robbing the farmer. The net result of this law has been a decrease in the public "speculative" interest in grain markets, with steadily growing emphasis upon the size of crops and supplies, and steadily declining emphasis upon factors of demand and consumption.

It is not possible to say definitely how much of the present wheat congestion in this country may be due to interference with marketing machinery. That some part of it arises from governmental sabotage is easily apparent to every practical mind familiar with the history and present state of the grain trade.—*Northwestern Miller.*

North Dakota Politicians Attack Futures Trading.

A petition, in the form of a concurrent resolution of the North Dakota legislative houses, was laid before the U. S. Senate at Washington late last month by Vice President Curtis.

A Congressional investigation of terminal grain markets to determine the amount of futures handled and the effect of such dealing on the price of grain was demanded.

In addition, it is requested that Congress either appoint a special investigating com'te or that the Federal Trade Commission be directed to investigate the dealings upon the boards of trade at the large grain terminals of the country.

So many investigations have been made there is no excuse for another. Persons who do not understand the many advantages of our present grain marketing machinery should read some of the reports of the Federal Trade Commission, or of the Special Congressional Com'tes.

Paternalism Running Riot.

Representative-Elect Louis Ludlow of Indiana speaking at a banquet at Wooster, O., said recently:

The natural accompaniment of this luxuriant paternalism is a perfect maze of laws which confront the citizen at every turn, and annoy him with statutory "Thou shalt's" and "Thou shalt not's."

The dictum enunciated by Jefferson and supported by Jackson of "the least governed, the best governed" has been perverted by the bureaucrats into "the most governed, the best governed." Altogether there are 52,499 statutes, which have been codified into a volume of 2,465 pages and over 5,000,000 words.

The purpose of every paternalistic statute is to coddle somebody or some class, and the expense of coddling is borne by those who are not coddled. The people pay the freight.

The whole network of paternalism is only special privilege in another name, and it is special privilege run wild. The theory underlying all paternalism is that some are to prosper at the expense of all. It is a false theory; it is undemocratic; it is un-American.

We should take a stand for the elimination of bureaus and agencies that are pyramided sky-high on the fundamental structure of our fathers until the amazing superstructure entirely obscures the original, and grinds our people with needless and oppressive taxes.

In Washington we have half a dozen bureaus, each with its own overhead, gathering statistics, when one statistical bureau would suffice for all purposes. We have one department with jurisdiction over the polar bear, another with jurisdiction over the black bear, and still another lording it over the cinnamon bear.

Grain Claims Bureau, Inc.

Box 687, Station A. Champaign, Ill.

Freight claim savings of \$100.00 or more per year, are worth making. Audits are made on a percentage basis; no other costs whatever. If examination of your shipping records is permitted, it will save you money.

W. S. Braudt
Aud. and Treas.
Champaign, Ill.

Harry J. Berman
General Counsel
Chicago, Ill.

Consign or Sell to Arrive.

Forty-four per cent of the farmers' elevators of the United States forward grain to market on a consignment basis, according to a recent study by the U. S. Dept. of Agriculture. Thirty-eight per cent of the elevator associations sell "on track" and 17 per cent sell "to arrive." Less than one per cent of the associations sell to local buyers.

Methods of sale differ widely in the various grain producing areas. In the spring-wheat area 89 per cent of the ass'ns use the consignment method. In the winter-wheat area 42 per cent sell "on track" and but 32 per cent "consign." In the corn belt 44 per cent sell "on track" and 38 per cent "consign." "On track" selling is the most common method employed in the soft-wheat area, 71 per cent of the farmers' elevators using this method. On the Pacific Coast, 64 per cent of the local grain marketing associations sell on a "to arrive" basis, 34 per cent sell "on track," and less than 2 per cent "consign."

Trade With Wichita Exchange Members Only.

It is admittedly far better to deal with those of responsibility than to wish one had. Where moral and financial responsibility, is possibly wholly or partially lacking, the hazard involved looms greater than most shippers can afford to take.

Dealing with *NON*-members of an exchange, particularly where there is an established exchange for the fair and proper conduct of the grain business, should arouse curiosity over ineligibility for membership, possibly due to unethical practices, questionable integrity or financial responsibility.

Some practices of *NON*-members of the Wichita Board of Trade, who are engaged in the various phases of the grain business at Wichita, should serve as a warning. Some of these *NON*-members give the Wheeler-Kelly-Hagney Building (in which the Wichita Board of Trade is located) as their own address, which practice is to be particularly condemned when no office is maintained therein. Another gives the Wichita Board of Trade Building as an address, and there is no such building.

Wichita Board of Trade grain firm members are: Adair Grain Co., Baker Grain Co., James E. Bennett & Co., Beyer Grain Co., Blood Grain Co., Braly Grain Co., B. C. Christopher & Co., Craig Grain Co., Davis-Noland-Merrill Grain Co., Dixon Grain Co., Evans Grain Co., Farmers Co-op. Comm. Co., Goffe & Carkener, Inc., Hall-Baker Grain Co. of Wichita, J. R. Harold Grain Co., John Hayes Grain Co., C. E. Jones Grain & Elvtr. Co., Ed. Kelly Grain Co., W. H. Marshall Commission Co., Roth Grain Co., Simonds-Shields-Lonsdale Grain Co., Smith-McLinden Grain Co., Stevens-Scott Grain Co., Strong Trading Co., Sam P. Wallingford Grain Corp., Wichita Terminal Elevator Co., Wolcott & Lincoln, Inc., Woodside Grain Co.

Corn Sugar Proposal up again as Relief Measure.

Representative Wm. E. Hull in a speech in the House during the consideration of farm relief legislation urged amendments to the tariff law providing greater protection to corn and corn products and to the pure food law to permit corn sugar to be used in foods without labeling as such.

Such substitution would make possible the use of additional corn in corn sugar, in the manufacture of industrial alcohol, in the lacquer industry, in cattle feed in place of imported oil cake and oil meal, in starch in place of imported tapioca and sago starch, and in corn oil in place of imported sesame oil.

Supporting his proposals, he states: "The most eminent and trustworthy medical authorities, as well as the department of agriculture, have recognized the purity, wholesomeness and food value of pure corn sugar, dextrose, as now manufactured and extensively used in many food products. The consumption of pure corn sugar which of course means the consumption of corn used in the manufacture is restricted, hindered and limited by the arbitrary discriminatory regulations under which the pure food law is now administered. The condition prevents the free competition of a domestic sugar produced from American grown corn with sugar imported from foreign countries.

Tariff amendments favored by Mr. Hull included an increase in the duty on corn from 15 to 30 cents per bushel; an increase in the duty on blackstrap molasses.

The American Feed Manufacturers Ass'n is opposed to the higher duty on blackstrap, for excellent reason stated on page 397 of the Journal for Mar. 25.

Concrete and Brick Not Always Fireproof.

The added cost of building a grain handling plant of brick and concrete may be worthwhile for permanence, but from the fire resistive standpoint a dead loss, as long as parts of the structure are composed of combustible material such as wood.

The plant shown in the engraving herewith consisted of a grain elevator that was constructed of concrete with the exception of the cupola floor and roof; attached to which was a three-story mill with bins of steel, walls of brick, with roofs of mill and one-story warehouse of steel and concrete on metal lath.

Altho the roof of the elevator was of concrete and on metal lath, the rafters were of wood and not plastered on the inside. Wood composed the elevator leg casing and the framework of the sheller and cleaner in the basement. Equipment was that of the usual commercial feed mill.

Many an owner of such a handsome appearing plant would feel entitled to a lower rate of insurance, on account of imagined fire resisting qualities and probability of only partial loss in case of fire.

After the fire the concrete floors in the elevator were found so badly cracked as to be

worthless. Walls and roofs were so badly cracked and damaged as to require tearing down the entire plant, the damage being well shown in the photograph taken after the fire.

Hay Notes.

OMAHA, NEB.—New officers of the Omaha Hay Exchange, elected at the recent annual meeting, include: H. K. Peckman, pres.; Henry Foley, vice-pres.; E. A. Knapp, treas.; and J. C. Pederson (re-elected) sec'y. Use of the federal hay grades at Omaha is said to have stimulated receipts during the past year.

INTRASTATE HAY RATE INCREASES are being sought by the railroads of the Pacific Northwest, amounting to approximately 50 per cent. Some hearings have been held, in which the carriers claimed these rates were too low and discriminatory, compared with the interstate rates. The railroads plead before the Interstate Commerce Commission that the State Public Service Commission has no right to establish rates contrary to those set up by the I. C. C.

Hay Movement in Tons.

	Receipts		Shipments	
	1929	1928	1929	1928
Baltimore	36	467	*	*
Cincinnati	9,174	6,908	*	*
Denver	1,067	781	*	*
Kansas City...	14,292	20,160	8,172	11,100
Milwaukee	396	489	.....	108
Peoria	1,060	2,470	40	80
San Francisco.	2,088	1,584	*	*
Seattle	541	*	*	*

*No record.

Insurance Notes.

MILL & ELEVATOR FIELDMEN'S ASS'N held its annual meeting in Lansing, Mich., at the new home office building of the Michigan Millers Mutual Fire Insurance Co., on May 1.

KANSAS CITY, MO.—Edw. Bystrom, Missouri representative of the Grain Dealers National Fire Insurance Co., recently took unto himself a wife and now resides in Kansas City. His many friends in the grain trade extend him their best wishes for a long and happy married life.



FIRE BARRELS filled with solution of Calcium Chloride provides better protection for your elevator and reduces your insurance rate. Write for particulars.

CARBONDALE FIRE PROTECTION CO.
CARBONDALE, PENN.

Before and After.



Concrete and Brick that was not Fireproof.

Feedstuffs

EL PASO, TEX.—Work has started on a new mixed feed manufacturing plant for R. E. Johnson & Co.

INDEPENDENCE, KAN.—The Good Luck Corporation contemplates installation of feed manufacturing equipment.

SPOKANE, WASH.—The annual convention of the Pacific Northwest Cereal Chemists will be held here June 14-15.

SUMNER, WASH.—The Hi-Figg Feed Co. is making extensive improvements and adding to the capacity of its warehouse.

SPARTA, ILL.—The newly formed Eagle Feed & Flour Co. has acquired the old Eagle Mill properties, and will operate same.

PEORIA, ILL.—The Peoria Milling Co. has moved into its new plant, which is now being completed. The 48x60 ft. structure represents an investment of \$60,000.

MARSHALL, TEX.—A modern mixed feed manufacturing plant is just being constructed for the Marshall Mill & Elevator Co. with a capacity of 12 cars a day.

DECATUR, ILL.—A. W. Staley, Jr., was lately selected as executive vice-pres. of the A. E. Staley Mfg. Co. He was formerly general superintendent of the plant.

WESTVILLE, OKLA.—The Westville Soy Bean Mill is again in operation, after a shutdown for repairs. This plant is said to be the largest in eastern Oklahoma.

COOKEVILLE, TENN.—The Cookeville Roller Mills, feed and flour manufacturers, lost its plant by fire on April 20. The partially insured loss is placed at \$30,000.

"OIL FEED," a new product, is now being manufactured by the Imperial Meal Co., Minneapolis, Minn. The product has a guaranteed protein content of 20 to 23%.

OKEMAH, OKLA.—A line of dairy feeds is to be manufactured by the Okemah Mill & Elevator Co. An addition and new equipment are now being added at a cost of approximately \$4,000.

BUFFALO, N. Y.—Howard P. Mitchell has been transferred here from New York. He was in charge of the millfeed department of Washburn Crosby Co., and retains the same post here.

DULUTH, MINN.—Flynn & Co., pioneer feed dealer, has discontinued business. The company was the property of and operated by Jas. B. Flynn, who controlled its destinies for many years.

MINNEAPOLIS, MINN.—The Feed King Corporation of Minneapolis has filed articles of incorporation, has 500 shares of no par value, and is backed by Geo. Neis, Geo. Scrothe and Andrus Kidder.

ROCK CREEK, MINN.—The J. R. Beggs Co. has purchased the feed mill and stock of Ansel Glader, who remains as manager of the business for the former. The properties and services will be broadened.

INDIANAPOLIS, IND.—The Knefler-Bates Co. has been incorporated by Ernest Knefler, John S. Armstrong and George B. Hill, with 3,000 shares of no-par value stock, to do a business in cereals and cereal products.

SUPERIOR, WIS.—The Co-operative Central Exchange held a meeting here to consider construction of a new feed mill. The organization operates 88 stores in northern parts of Wisconsin, Minnesota and Michigan.

ABERDEEN, WASH.—The Grays Harbor Feed Co. has been opened by Walter Mercer, formerly manager of the Olympic Feed Co.

LOST CREEK, W. VA.—The Lost Creek Lbr. & Concrete Co. has acquired the Randolph & Bell Feed Co., which is one of the biggest in this section. A. J. Kemper is pres.

ANTHONY, N. MEX.—K. P. Reeves of Oklahoma City will manage the new feed mill now under construction for J. Frank Reeves. The frame structure is reinforced with iron. Latest feeding manufacturing equipment will be installed.

CHICAGO, ILL.—Peter J. Simon has engaged in the millfeed jobbing field under the name of Peter J. Simon & Co. For nearly two decades Mr. Simon was connected with T. A. Hauschel. Offices will be maintained in the Utilities Building.

LA CROSSE, WIS.—The Fred Leek Feed Mill recently became the property of the Northern Milling Co. of Wausau, Wis., who will operate it as one of their chain plants. George Stark, son-in-law of Mr. Leek, remains as plant superintendent.

LANSING, MICH.—The Walton Milling Co. has recently installed a Bauer Bros. Hammer Mill, direct-connected to a 30 h.p. Fairbanks-Morse fully-enclosed self-ventilated motor. Mill is also equipped with a built-in magnetic trap to remove tramp iron.

GEORGETOWN, DEL.—The old idle, 600-bbl. Pioneer Mills were lately acquired by the Wilkins-Rogers Milling Co., Inc., of Washington, D. C., who will convert it into a dairy feed, corn products and flour manufacturing plant, as well as for storage purposes.

DENVER, COLO.—F. H. Udell has lately been transferred to our new plant here in the capacity of manager. Mr. Udell is succeeded as our representative on the floor of the Kansas City Board of Trade by E. A. Cayce.—V. V. Axtell, Purina Mills, Kansas City Branch.

INDEPENDENCE, MO.—The Good Morn Corporation's plant is now operating under the style of the Farmers & Poultrymen's Milling Ass'n, organized by Thos. C. Quisenberry. New machinery was installed so that now poultry and stock feeds may be ground and mixed.

FALLS CITY, NEB.—The Falls City Milling Co. is building a mixed feed department. They have installed a 2,000 pound Eureka Batch Mixer driven by a 25 h. p. Fairbanks-Morse Motor. Tom Whitaker is manager.—Chet Knierim, Langenberg Bros. Grain Co., St. Louis.

OGDEN, UTAH.—The new \$60,000 mixed feed plant for the Walker Grain Co. is now under construction. An elevator and warehouse will be erected in conjunction with the 3-story plant, which is to be devoted to the manufacture of live stock and poultry feeds. E. S. Walker is pres.

MINNEAPOLIS, MINN.—The Imperial Meal Co. is already planning enlargement of its plant. The company organized last year, incorporating with a paid-in capital of \$25,000, and started operating its plant in August, since which time a consistent 24-hour schedule has been maintained.

A POWDERED MOLASSES is soon to be offered the feed trade by a New Jersey chemical company. The product is said to be free-flowing, and is available in 100-lb. sacks. All the sugar and minerals of the liquid form of molasses are said to be retained. Hereof, all powdered forms of molasses have been rather unsatisfactory.

SEATTLE, WASH.—Charles R. Walters, John Mikkelsen, Sam Stampfly, E. C. Taylor and C. F. Hennings have incorporated the Walters Feed Mill with a capital of \$40,000.

FORT WORTH, TEX.—Work on our new addition is well under way at this time. We hope that there will be no delays in this work and that we will be in a position to manufacture Chows in the new addition by the latter part of the summer.—J. K. Brown, Purina Mills, St. Louis, Mo.

EVANSVILLE, IND.—Most of the corn meal mills in this section are now being operated on a 24-hour schedule turning out feed, the demand for which is unusually strong for this time of year, and in spite of the fact that pastures in southern Indiana are reported to be in good condition.—WB. C.

CHICAGO, ILL.—Chapin & Co. will move their offices on May 11 to their plant at Hammond, Ind. A special one-story office building was recently completed to accommodate the executive and clerical departments. The company has a large feed manufacturing plant at Hammond, where Chapin's brands of mixed feeds are made.

CRETE, NEB.—Our new concrete feed mill and elevator is in the process of construction and was up about 50 ft. on May 1. This building is 34x46 feet and as soon as it is finished we will commence construction of a two-story concrete warehouse adjoining it which will cover about a quarter of a block.—A. L. Johnson, pres., The Crete Mills.

MANASSAS, VA.—B. Lyon Robertson, pres.-treas. of the Manassas Milling Corporation, states that Thomas H. Lion (one of the incorporators of the new firm) did not purchase the business of the Manassas Feed & Milling Co., as incorrectly reported in the last number of the Journal. Mr. Robertson still retains interests in the business.—P. J. P.

MATTOON, ILL.—We have transferred all of our milling operations to our plant located on the Big 4 tracks here, and at present are erecting a brick warehouse adjoining same. The warehouse will hold ten carloads of feed. We are now mixing a complete line of poultry feeds and have a 75-h.p. direct-driven Jay-Bee Hammer Mill as part of our equipment.—W. E. Orndorff, prop., Big 4 Elevator Co.

MISSOURI FARMERS ASS'N met in Springfield, Mo., recently to arrange for financing their new proposed 5-car-a-day \$100,000 feed manufacturing plant. The organization plans to build soon on property purchased two years ago. A mammoth grain conversion and storage plant has been decided upon for some time. A powdered milk plant is now operated by the group, also a small feed mill.—P.

BUFFALO, N. Y.—A new feed mill and track sheds are to be erected on the site recently purchased from the Craver-Dickinson Co., by the Producers Warehouse & Elevator Co., a subsidiary of the Co-operative Grange League Federation Exchange. The mill will adjoin the elevator now in operation, will be a 6-story structure, 115x134 ft., and will represent an investment of \$250,000. Work has already commenced on the foundations.

LOS ANGELES, CAL.—The Taylor Milling Corporation (a Delaware Corporation) has been organized to take over the assets and business of the Taylor Milling Co., Los Angeles, which is started by the present management in 1902, with an initial capital of only \$1,500. Since that time, and under the same management, this business has developed, almost entirely out of reinvested earnings, until today it is the largest exclusive manufacturer and distributor of stock and poultry feeds on the Pacific Coast. Sales and net profits the past three years totaled \$6,123,362 and \$459,649 in 1928; \$5,047,386 and \$412,328 in 1927; and \$3,402,784 and \$284,921 in 1926. As announced in the last number, some 75,000 shares of the 150,000 authorized common stock issued will be sold to the public. The Taylor Milling Co. will be dissolved upon complete transfer of the assets to the new corporation.—J. Hartley Taylor, pres.

CHICAGO, ILL.—Charles F. Keiser, formerly pres. and general manager of the Kasco Mills, Inc., Toledo, O., is now manager of the by-products division of the Kraft-Phoenix Cheese Co., and will also be in charge of sales of Kraco, a new milk product containing 65% milk sugar and used for poultry feeding.

BUFFALO, N. Y.—Richard H. Unterecker, former feed jobber here, who was indicted and who pleaded guilty to a charge of grand larceny for defrauding H. Blessing (local feed dealer) out of \$3,808, and who was sentenced to a 3-year term at Auburn for issuing a forged B/L on a car of gluten feed, has been given a suspended sentence on condition that he make restitution of approximately \$23,000 on a number of similar transactions. Those defrauded have agreed to this means of punishment. On the supplication of Unterecker, Blessing let him have \$3,808 to obtain release of a car of feed and which he was to sell immediately for \$4,246. Blessing was to get the profit. The indictment alleged Unterecker did not own the feed.

FORT WORTH, TEX.—The Universal Mills let contract for a \$250,000 feed and flour manufacturing plant, elevator, warehouse and experimental station on the 4½ acre tract recently reported acquired by this aggressive firm. The addition will adjoin present facilities. The new mill will be 8 stories high, of reinforced concrete, 45x96 ft., arranged so that the capacity may be easily doubled. A 250-barrel meal mill for manufacturing pearl and cream meal, and additional storage for 200,000 bushels, all of reinforced concrete construction of latest approved design is called for in the contract. The new additions will be completely ready for operations in October. C. M. Davis of Fort Worth was awarded the contract for the flour end of the project. The Southwestern Engineering Co., of Springfield Mo., got the balance of the work. The S. Howes Co. will furnish all machinery, except for the flour milling departments, which will be supplied by Allis-Chalmers Co.

WE HAVE been appointed the Northwestern distributors for the Ford graded charcoal for poultry. The Ford Motor Co. is now the largest manufacturer of charcoal in the world at its Iron Mountain plant. It has the very best equipment possible, and is producing an exceptionally high grade and very clean product. A minimum carload is only 13 tons, and carload shipments will be made direct from Iron Mountain. L. C. L. shipments will be made by us from Minneapolis.—W. A. Maney, Maney Bros. Mill & Elevator Co., Inc.

Peanut Meal Market Expanding.

The De Leon Peanut Co., of De Leon, Tex., reports that the market for peanut meal is rapidly expanding. They write, "It is used as a substitute for meat scraps in poultry laying mash. One bad point, peanut meal is only obtainable in quantities from September to May. Manufacturers have to get rid of it before hot weather comes on in Texas due to the fact, it is dangerous to carry it due to weevil infection in hot climates. We understand, however, if carried north weevils do not bother it.

"Ground whole pressed peanuts, 36% protein, can not be called peanut meal under the Texas law. We make a peanut meal which runs 43% protein or above, used extensively all over the United States by manufacturers of dairy feed, hog feed and poultry laying mash. It is also used by hog feeders with corn for fattening hogs and is considered the best fattener obtainable due to quality of protein. Our breeders of fine cattle use this commodity in preparing their show animals. They claim it makes a finer finish to their meat than cottonseed meal or other feed. One of the points they claim is the animal can be fed and put in excellent condition without causing the animal to blow and puff when taking exercise as cottonseed meal does."

American Feed Manufacturers' Program Attractive—Southern and U. S. F. D. There.

A splendid program is to be presented at the annual convention of the American Feed Manufacturers at French Lick, Ind., June 6-8. All business sessions will be confined to the morning hours, with the afternoons and evenings devoted to the variety of recreation that best suits the taste of each individual. The annual banquet will be held June 6, with Frederick Landis as speaker.

The Southern Mixed Feed Manufacturers Ass'n and the United States Feed Distributors will meet with the former body, and in addition, each organization will hold a special session, probably on the evening of June 7.

Special cars will leave from Chicago, St. Louis and Memphis. A special effort is being made this year to secure the attendance of ladies, and a bridge party has been arranged primarily for their benefit, however, bridge will not be confined to them alone. The sports com'tee is arranging a program, which includes a golf tournament, horseshoe pitching contest, etc., with appropriate prizes to be awarded the winner of each event.

Dr. G. S. Fraps, College Station, Tex., president of the Ass'n of Feed Control Officials will take the subject, "A Scientist Looks at Mixed Feeds." Dr. Earl Weaver, Ames, Ia., will enlighten his audience on "Some New and Some Old Ideas on Feeding." "The Future and Futures of Cottonseed Meal," will be delved into by C. P. Reid of Memphis, Tenn. "Scientific Storing of Feeds and Grains," will be dwelt upon by Dr. W. R. Young, of the Zeleny Thermometer Co., Inc.

Invitations are out to other headliners, notice of acceptance of which will appear in the coming number. The occasion is tugging like a magnet on the trade.

"It would be best," says Sec'y A. F. Brown, "to place reservations today at the French Lick Springs Hotel."



HESS DIRECT HEAT DRIER

J. J. Mullaney Grain Company
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A REAL HESS DRIER AND NO BOILER REQUIRED

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Western Trunk Line Roads Apply Slashed Flat Rate on Export Wheat.

Following in the steps of eastern railroads, all carriers in the Western Trunk Line Territory reduced wheat and flour (only) export rates on May 8, effective May 14, on one day's notice, as an "emergency" measure at the request of President Hoover.

These flat rates apply on all wheat, old or new, until Sept. 30, shipped to the seaboard, the Gulf, or Rio Grande crossings, for export. These emergency rates are retroactive on grain now in store at interior transit points.

In the event buyers can be found abroad, the reductions will be helpful in moving the old grain from elevators as new grain comes in. Argentine, however, is selling its wheat as fast as it can in Europe.

It is not yet clear whether rates from Missouri River Crossing points and west to Chicago are to apply on grain forwarded via the Lakes or only in connection with the all-rail reductions.

There also arises the question of whether or not the Interstate Commerce Commission will approve the proposed tariffs. In previous decisions the Commission has stated that billing rates cannot be reduced on shipments in transit, which would include wheat now held at the terminals. The new schedules provide that wheat now in the terminals would benefit by the lowered rates. The Commission, however, is asked to co-operate on this point, in view of the unusual circumstances surrounding this particular case, and because of the fact that national emergency is believed to exist as a result of the heavy surplus of wheat now on the farms and in storage.

The Eastern Lines tariff, and presumably the Western, are to apply only on wheat and wheat flour in the West moving to reshipping points after the effective date of the new rates. But the grain need not be the same; the railroads do not insist on that. For instance, a shipment sold in the Missouri Valley for export could be sent into Chicago and a similar amount taken out of an elevator here for the overseas journey, the original shipment replacing it.

Application for authority is asked to carry these rates as flat rates, which are less than the rates from intermediate points, in order to make effective the program outlined. This is a departure from the long-and-short-haul clause of the Transportation Act, and serious difficulty may be encountered in securing the approval of the I. C. C.

The Western Lines reduction has intensified the advantages of shipping to New Orleans rather than the eastern ports, according to the opinion of a veteran exporter, with St. Louis obtaining an advantage over Chicago as a routing point. This will result, it is held, in a glutting of the facilities at New Orleans in a short time, particularly if the barge lines follow precedent and trim their rates to maintain a difference of $5\frac{1}{2}$ cwt. between their charges and those of the railroads from St. Louis to the Gulf. The new Western Lines rate is only 1 cent per 100 over the barge.

Grain men and railroad men alike are quite openly doubtful that the reduced rates would bring about the desired result, namely, the movement to export of the heavy surplus of wheat in this country. It is pointed out that heavy exporting nations, such as Canada, Australia and the Argentine will promptly meet the new competitive conditions resulting from the lower transportation rates. Canada already has met it.

Exporters seem doubtful that even the rate slashes would aid materially in holding wheat prices up, in view of the large amount carried over and the big crops expected. Wheat from Texas will be moving into the market by June 1.

It is pointed out that the action of the Western Lines shall not be considered a precedent, nor as an admission by them that the rates to-

day in effect are not reasonably low under existing laws. The new rates shall only be construed as indicative of the attitude of the carriers to assist the president of the United States in his program for relieving an emergency, to the extent that these abnormal reductions in rates may help the situation.

The reduction is from $5\frac{1}{2}$ to $11\frac{1}{2}$ cents a hundred pounds. The rates from the Missouri River to Chicago and from St. Paul-Minneapolis to Chicago represent a reduction of 6c cwt. From Missouri River (Omaha to Kansas City and all Kansas points) to Gulf the reduction is $11\frac{1}{2}$ cwt., and from St. Louis to New Orleans $5\frac{1}{2}$ cwt.; Oklahoma points to Gulf, $3\frac{1}{2}$ cwt.; new Kansas border point rates maximum from Oklahoma.

The rates are: From Missouri River to Chicago, $11\frac{1}{2}$ cwt.; to the Mississippi River, $7\frac{1}{2}$ cwt.; from St. Paul-Minneapolis to Chicago, 7c cwt.; from Omaha to Gulf, 20c cwt.; from Kansas City, St. Joseph, Atchison and Leavenworth to Gulf, 19c cwt.; from Minneapolis to Duluth, 4c cwt.; from Omaha and Sioux City to Duluth, $11\frac{1}{2}$ cwt.; from Kansas City, St. Joseph, Atchison and Leavenworth to Duluth, 13c cwt.; from St. Louis to New Orleans, $12\frac{1}{2}$ cwt.

All Western Trunk Lines are participating in the reductions.



F. A. Wheeler, Watonga, Okla.

Wheeler Bros. Feed Mill at Watonga.

The constantly growing diversification of farming interests in sections adjacent to the large growing cities of Oklahoma is leading grain dealers who formerly concerned themselves only with the handling of small grains to install grinding equipment as well as other machinery. Their sideline business has attained remarkable growth in recent years. It was caused partly by the war and the economic demands that followed, and partly by the introduction of combines in harvesting, which left many grain dealers with little or nothing to do the greater part of the year.

The need at Watonga, Okla., was satisfied almost four years ago when Wheeler Bros., grain merchants and dealers in coal, feed and flour, installed a large capacity Jay Bee Hammer Mill. This was placed in one end of their 140x22 ft. warehouse. It is run from a line-shaft operated by the Fairbanks-Morse Motor in the elevator. Four bins serve the mill. The meal collector drops the ground products into either of two service bins, from which they may be sacked or run into a waiting wagon in bulk as desired, or into the boot of a meal bag. Sacking may be done direct from the collector.

Charges for grinding are 10 cents a hundred, straight on load lots of corn; 15 cents a hundred on small lots of corn; 25 cents on barley or oats, or on barley and oats mixed. Small grains mixed with corn also take the latter charge.

F. A. Wheeler operates the elevator. He does an extensive jobbing business in commercial feeds, flour and near-beer and handles large quantities of coal at retail.

The elevator is a 30x32 ft. studded and iron-clad structure with capacity for 14,000 bus. It has one leg operated by a rope-drive from a line-shaft. A 25 h.p. Fairbanks-Morse gasoline engine furnishes the power. Included in the equipment is a Western Cleaner and a Western Sheller.

The firm of Wheeler Bros. has been long established at Watonga. It is composed of W. O. Wheeler and F. A. Wheeler. The latter is in active charge, the former also having interests in several other elevators and spending most of his time at Weatherford.

Authorities pretty well agree that wheat should be in the rotation system of the corn belt farmer. Figures, compiled by Dr. F. C. Bauer of the University of Illinois, show when corn was grown on the land year after year there was a loss of \$6 per acre, but when corn, wheat, oats and clover were grown in rotation and proper fertilization applied the net profit was \$16 per acre. Rotation might smother the excuse for asking Governmental aid.



Office, Feed Mill and Elevator of Wheeler Bros., at Watonga, Okla.

Grain Enquiry Board Makes Interim Report.

The first interim report of the Saskatchewan Royal Grain Enquiry Commission, following 73 days of hearings from Nov. 29, 1928, to April 2, 1929, was recently filed with the Dominion government.

Of the 600 witnesses heard, 500 were farmers. Twenty-six of the 29 points at which testimony was taken were in Saskatchewan.

Twenty-five recommendations are made to the government in the report, including the following points:

Reorganization of the board of grain commissioners with increased membership.

Appointment of a board of inspectors for each Province to investigate complaints, institute prosecutions, inspect elevators and perform other duties specified by the board of grain commissioners.

That all elevator agents be licensed by the board, which shall have power to suspend or revoke such licenses.

Absolute prohibition of grading of any sample of grain less than 21 pounds in weight.

That the board be given power to provide for new grades of grain, and legalize some grades that are now set illegally.

Where possible to separate mixed grains that the inspector's certificate show the percentage of the mixture, and that settlement be made on the basis of the separation.

That the standard for inspection out of private terminals be raised, and that samples taken from the standard so fixed be sent to the world's exchanges.

That the government owned and publicly operated elevator at Fort William be discontinued as such.

That legislation rather than litigation be adopted to settle the trouble existing between the pool farmer and the line elevator, as to the right of the farmer to have his grain sent to a pool terminal.

That all elevators to be built at Churchill be government owned and operated.

Feed Notes.

SPENCER-KELLOGG & SONS, INC., has purchased the edible cocoanut business of Colgate, Palmolive, Peet & Co.

QUAKER OATS CO. held a banquet for about 50 feed dealers throughout the territory tributary to Buffalo, N. Y. A number of the officers of the company attended and delivered inspiring addresses.

THE COMMERCIAL APPLICATION of Lacto-bacillus Acidophilus Milk, by E. L. Reichart and H. P. Davis, Bulletin 228, Nebraska Experiment Station, Lincoln, Neb., is well worth reading to those interested in the subject.

INSPECTION OF COMMERCIAL FEEDINGSTUFFS made for the New Hampshire state department of agriculture is now available in pamphlet form by requesting New Hampshire State Bulletin 236, N. H. Experiment Station, Durham, N. H.

VITAMIN "B" is twins, according to Professor R. A. Dutcher, of the Pennsylvania State College, in naming one of the twins vitamin "G." "B" formerly was thought to be a single factor. Yeast, germs of cereals, leafy plants, fruits and vegetables are said to contain this new vitamin.

MILLFEED FUTURES will be traded in on the St. Louis Merchants Exchange floor in the near future, provided the entire membership approves the recommendation of the committee charged with investigating the proposition and making its findings public.

HAMBURG, GERMANY.—Wendemuth & Co., large handlers of protein feeds, soya beans and hominy, has had a petition for bankruptcy action filed against it by an oil mill of the same city. Outstanding contracts for 12,000 tons of feed for future delivery were understood to be held by the company, on which it has suffered heavy losses. A number of English firms are said to be included among the creditors.

WISCONSIN OPEN FEED FORMULA advocates have had an amendment to the feed labeling law introduced in the state assembly. It would compel manufacturers to declare the formula for a feed on its label. The measure was defeated in the state Senate, then known as Bill No. 74. It is now introduced as Bill No. 626-A. A public hearing was held on the matter on May 8. Wisconsin feedmen generally oppose the move because of increased cost of feed and the probability of misrepresentation as a consequence of adopting the measure.

A FLOATING FISHMEAL FACTORY.—A company has recently been organized under the name "A/S Flytende Fiskemelfabrik" (fish-meal) with an authorized capital of 325,000 crowns (\$87,000), according to a report from Commercial Attache Marquard H. Lund at Oslo. The head office of the new company is at Larvik. It has purchased one ship of 1,000 gross tons, on which will be installed machinery of a new and improved type that is expected to give better results than the methods in use now, both in the percentage yield and the quality of the product. The raw material will always be fresh because the cookery can follow the fishing fleet. This has the further advantage that the cost of transportation to land cooking stations will be saved, which will mean quite a reduction in the cost of the finished product.

Horses Holding their Own.—In no year since 1920 have as many tractors been produced in the United States; 1921 was the year of lowest production, when only 73,198 tractors were manufactured; 1924 was the time of lowest sales, 99,011 being sold in the United States in that year; in 1928 there were 99,491 sold here, this being next to the lowest year. From the foregoing it is reasonable to conclude that about 700,000 tractors are now on farms in the United States, while horses and mules on farms total 19,500,000.—Horse Ass'n of America.

The laws governing co-operative marketing in the U. S., while the most comprehensive of those of any country, could all be eliminated, "for they contribute about 1 per cent of the basis of the success of such organizations," according to J. W. Shorthill, sec'y, Farmers National Grain Dealers Ass'n, before Chamber of Commerce of U. S.

Ireland: A wheat control board was lately proposed in a bill requesting the government to introduce legislation for its establishment, the business of which would be the purchasing of all imported wheat for resale to Irish millers at a fixed price. All other interests would be excluded from competing with the board. A refund would be paid to millers for domestic purchases when prices got above the fixed level. The minister of finance would be authorized to make good any losses. Irish and Polish millers might get more help from their respective governments if they would employ a band of U. S. farm relief agitators.

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The economy and superior quality of this famous brand of pure salts assures you steady, worthwhile profits—and customer satisfaction.

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Feed Grinder

MADELIA, MINN.—Art Roloff bot the feed mill of Otto Larson.

TYLERTOWN, MISS.—A feed mill will be established here by Kramer, McComb & Co.

MARION, IND.—The Thomas Milling Co. is installing a Sidney Feeder for its hammer mill.

ORANGEVILLE, PA.—The A. C. Hewitt Feed Mill has re-opened, with J. B. Roux in charge.

MILLIKEN, COLO.—John W. Roberts, alfalfa mill proprietor, died recently at the age of 68 years.

DONALDS, S. C.—Donalds Mill & Feed Co. was just incorporated by J. J. Dunn and L. J. Davis.—P. J. P.

MADISON, IND.—A large electrically operated feed mixer was just installed by E. E. Jackson & Sons.

REMINGTON, IND.—A molasses mixer is to be added to the mechanical facilities of the Bahler Feed Co.

LOBDELL, LA.—Catherine Sugars, Inc., feed mill was destroyed by fire recently, with an accompanying \$3,500 loss.

FULTON, ILL.—Flikkema Bros. is now the name of the Fulton Roller Mills, feed grinding, feed and seed retailing business.

CHARLOTTE, MICH.—Ball bearings have been installed on the main line shaft in the O. E. Packard estate, Feed Mill.

CONEWANGO VALLEY, N. Y.—E. A. Bogg has provided copper cable lightning rods for protecting his feed mill and warehouse.

LYONS, KAN.—The Central Kansas Milling Co. has become associated with the Farmers & Poultrymen's Milling Ass'n, and will manufacture their feed.

CHILDRESS, TEX.—The feed business of Huggins & Andrew was lately acquired and consolidated with that of the R. R. Robertson Co., also of Childress.

REDFIELD, IA.—We are adding bran and shorts and similar feed items to our business as a sideline.—C. E. Mabbitt, agt. Des Moines Elevator & Grain Co.

ALLENDALE (Hudsonville p. o.), MICH.—Albert Wolcott has recently installed electric motors in his feed mill, replacing oil engine power. Motors are enclosed in fire resistive enclosures, built of asbestos lumber and concrete. The wiring is all in conduit and the starters for the motors provide both low voltage and overload protection.

FOWLERVILLE, MICH.—George Peckins has replaced his belt-driven feed mill with a new Dreadnaught 24" mill driven by a direct-connected 30 h.p. fully enclosed pipe ventilated motor.

NILES, O.—The Trumbull Coal, Feed & Supply Co. is now the property of Elmer Forney. Fred C. Mowery, who formerly ran the business, has removed to Warren, to engage in similar activities.

SUGAR GROVE, ILL.—B. R. McDonald, E. L. Hoyt and Paul S. Gramley have incorporated the Kane County Feed Milling Co. with \$20,000 capital, to manufacture and sell commercial feeds for stock and grind grain.

TARRANT, ALA.—A \$100,000 flake plant will be erected by the Southern Cereal Co. The plant will be three stories high and will provide 22,000 sq. ft. of space in its 147x200 ft. measurements. F. I. Tarrant heads the business.

FENTON, MICH.—The Walcott Flour Mills have recently installed a 16" Dreadnaught attrition mill, direct-connected to a 20 h.p. fully enclosed pipe-ventilated motor. The mill is equipped with a built-in, magnetic-trap to remove tramp iron. An auxiliary 10 h.p. fully enclosed self-ventilated motor was also installed, which motor is controlled by a full automatic dust-tight starter.

MOUNT VERNON, IA.—The Hedges Lumber & Coal Co. has installed oat huller and is now making oat groats for feeding purposes. The huller is used in connection with the grinding equipment. Another improvement was made by purchase of the properties of the Home Lumber Co., which was consummated on Apr. 8. These properties include lumber yards and a large feed warehouse.—Chas. E. Hedges.

WALCOTT, IA.—We are just starting construction on a 48x30 ft., iron-clad feed grinding plant, which will be completed in about 6 weeks. Our 26" Monarch Attrition Mill with two 30 h.p. motors will be transferred to the new building, where additional machinery will be installed. The additional equipment will include a Monarch Ear Corn Crusher, a Monarch Cereal Products Collector, driven by a 7½ h.p. Westinghouse and 15 h.p. G. E. Motors. One leg and an air dump will be included.—H. C. Beckmann, mgr., Farmers Elvtr. Co.

A BUSY DEALERS' FEEDING SCHOOL will be conducted for the third time at the annual convention of the Central Retail Feed Ass'n at its convention in the Hotel Plankinton, Milwaukee, Wis., June 4-5. The entire morning of June 5 will be devoted thereto. J. G. Halpin, professor of poultry husbandry, and G. Bohstedt, professor of animal husbandry at the College of Agriculture of the University of Wisconsin, will take charge. The class is

open to all interested and all will be given an opportunity to ask questions.

SANGER, TEX.—We are installing a "Blue Streak" Hammer Mill and Mixer for feed grinding, and will add dairy and hog feeds to our line of poultry feeds. Recently completed another warehouse 40x100 ft. Have been milling flour since 1897. J. H. "Jack" Hall is the superintendent, and N. B. Chambers the manager.—Sanger Mill & Elvtr. Co.

[Continued on page 606]

No. 61

RED IRON OXIDE

86% Iron

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A scientific blend of Iron and Copper

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Attrition mills	Gluten, feed, meal
Alfalfa meal	Hammer mills
Blood, dried	Iodine
Bone meal	Iron oxide
Buttermilk, dried, semi-solid	Linseed meal, cake
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Cocaoanut oil meal,	Minerals
Cod liver oil	Mineral mixtures
Charcoal	Molasses
Commercial feeds	Oyster shell, crushed
Cottonseed meal, cake	Peanut meal
Feed mixers	Phosphates, rock
Feed concentrates	Potassium, chloride
Feeders for mills	Salt
Fish meal	Screenings
Formulas	Skim milk, dried
	Soybean, meal
	Tankage
	Yeast for feeding

Information Bureau

GRAIN DEALERS JOURNAL

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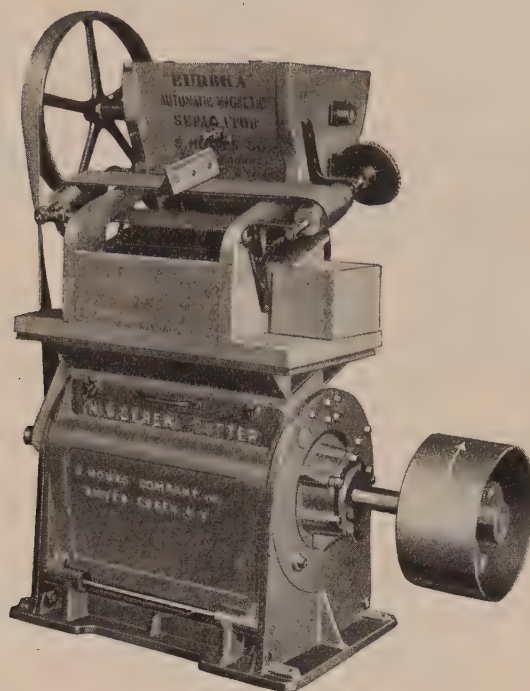
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Bert Eesley, Box 363, Fremont, O.

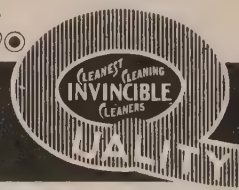
Webster-Brinkley Co., Seattle, Wash.

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INVINCIBLE GRAIN CLEANER CO. SILVER CREEK, N.Y.



"EUREKA" - "INVINCIBLE" GRAIN CLEANING MACHINERY

European Branch: 64 Mark Lane, London, E. C. 3, England

Alfalfa Meal Notes.

RELATIVE ENERGY VALUE OF ALFALFA, Clover, and Timothy Hay for the Maintenance of Sheep, by H. H. Mitchell, W. G. Kammlade, and T. S. Hamilton, Bulletin 317, Illinois Experiment Station, Urbana, Ill., should prove interesting and profitable to those equipped to render blending services to their respective trades.

THE RIVERSIDE ALFALFA Growers Ass'n, Riverside, Cal., has petitioned the agricultural division of the state university to publish and disseminate to all interested definite information regarding the origin of and the adaptability of the various varieties of alfalfa for California conditions, and to further publish such facts as are known regarding the advisability of alfalfa growers being certain to obtain for their use seed of known purity, germination, origin and variety. Alfalfa is one of the largest crops in the state, both from point of acreage and revenue.

CRANDALL, TEX.—F. W. Sowell has ordered the machinery for a sweet feed mill to be installed here as soon as a building has been erected to house the plant. The mill will have a capacity of 50,000 pounds of feed daily, and will use alfalfa, clover and other forage crops with a molasses mixture. While supplying the local demand for this kind of feed, this enterprise will also create a market for the numerous forage crops that can and are grown successfully in this territory. Mr. Sowell is an extensive grower of these crops himself, among other farming interests.—P.

NORTH KANSAS CITY, MO.—In addition to the two-story 60x150 ft. fireproof alfalfa mill now well under construction for the newly organized North Kansas City Alfalfa Mills, a molasses feed mill is also being built, which will extend the building proportions to 60x175 ft. The capacity of the joint units is 240 tons. The investment in building is placed at \$60,000 and in machinery at \$22,100. J. K. Davidson and J. W. Northcutt head this new enterprise. The plant will supposedly be completed in June. Trackage is afforded on two sides of the structure. Morris Hoffman Construction Co. has the contract and De Foe & Co. are the architects.—P. J. P.

J. P. PARKS MILL FEEDS

Dried Buttermilk—Linseed & Cottonseed Meal
Brokerage Exclusively
400 New England Bldg., Kansas City, Mo.
327 So. La Salle St., Chicago, Ill.

HIAWATHA GRAIN CO.

MINNEAPOLIS, MINN.
Grain, Screenings, Mill Oats
GROUND FEEDS

Straight Oats Mixed Oats
Operating HIAWATHA MILL

STANDARD COMMISSION CO. BROKERS

Grain, Mill Feed, Mixed Feed Ingredients
EXCHANGE BUILDING MEMPHIS

The Feed Grinder.

[Continued from page 604]

JASPER, MO.—C. N. Hammond has engaged in the feed business here.

DURAND, MICH.—Feed mixing machinery has been installed by the Durand Milling Co.

BURLINGTON, IA.—Feed grinding equipment has been installed by the Farmers Produce Co.

ORTONVILLE, MINN.—L. B. Olsen is continuing the feed business formerly operated by Shult & Olsen.

EVERETT, WASH.—O. H. Seiple, operating as the O. H. Seiple Co., has acquired the Monte Cristo Feed Co.

VENENGO, PA.—Bert Mosier of Mosier-town, Pa., recently acquired the Venengo Feed Mill from Walter Straw.

DAVISTOWN, PA.—The S. C. Kalp Feed Mill was wrecked by a severe storm that swept through this country on May 2.

FAIRPLAY, MO.—John Connolly has installed feed mixing equipment in conjunction with mill properties now operated.

LAKEWOOD, N. J.—Clark Inman, Gilbert R. Smith and Alice Smith have incorporated the Standard Feed Co., to deal in feed.

COLDWATER, MICH.—The Coldwater Co-operative Co. has taken over the feed business and properties of G. S. Cox, who will retire from the field.

MARSHFIELD, MO.—Feed grinding and mixing equipment was just installed by the Marshfield Milling Co., preparatory to expanding their services.

BYRON, MINN.—Nels Dean is now proprietor of the Byron Feed Mill. His late father and he were formerly in partnership in the operation of the business.

ATLANTIC, IA.—We have installed a huller for oats this spring. Later we plan to add a batch mixer to our equipment.—B. O. Beadle, Atlantic Mill & Elevator Co.

CORN SILAGE vs. SWEET SORGHUM silage for milk production, by J. P. LaMaster et al., South Carolina Station Bulletin 254, may be had by those interested by writing Clemson college.

METAL IN GRAIN DULLS GRINDER PLATES very rapidly, and has been found to be very costly in several ways by those who have not equipped their feed grinders with magnetic separators.

INDIANOLA, IA.—The Farmers Elevator & Feed Co. is the name of our feed business here, rather than that of the Indianola Feed & Supply Co., as was incorrectly reported in the last number of the Journal.—G. H. Kent.

FARM GRINDING IS UNPROFITABLE unless 400 bushels of grain are ground annually. "Grinding Feed with Electric Power," by F. J. Zing, issued in bulletin form by the Iowa State College Department of Agricultural Engineering, in giving the results of the experimental study of feed grinding on the farm, shows the farmer can more profitably have his grinding done at the local feed mill. Those equipped with grinders who are suffering from home-ground feed grinding competition would find it to their profit to avail themselves of statistics on the subject, by requesting the college, at Ames, Ia., to send a copy of the bulletin, and by suggesting to their farmer friends that they also inform themselves.

Archer-Daniels-Midland Co. Enters Illinois Soy Bean Market.

A guaranteed price in excess of \$1.20 per bushel is to be offered in Douglas County, Illinois, by the Archer-Daniels-Midland Co. of Minneapolis, to growers in that section.

The Baldwin Elevator Co., of Decatur, Ill., will be Illinois representative of the company. Contracts will be handled thru local elevators.

Contracts will be available to growers shortly. The contract is said to be liberal and flexible in its provisions, insuring the farmer the advantage of any market advance before delivery. One of the drawbacks to the industry has been the uncertain market and the unstable prices that have been paid for beans. Having the interests of the farmer in mind, such a contract should encourage the growing of beans.

Archer-Daniels-Midland recently joined with the Mangelsdorf interests of Atchison, Kans., in a soy bean plant.

New uses for the oil and the meal from the beans are being discovered constantly and properly exploited.

This past year, the American Milling Co., Peoria, Ill., and Funk Bros., Bloomington, Ill., paid \$1.35 a bushel delivered. Prior to this year the A. E. Staley Manufacturing Co., Decatur, Ill., and the American Milling Co. were practically the only active interests in the field in Illinois.

BOWSHER Crush Grind Feed Mills Mix

Rapidly crush ear corn (with or without husk) and grind all the small grains; either separately or mixed—mixed as they are being ground—not before or after. This saves time and labor.



"COMBINATION" MILLS
Use the famous Cone-Shape burrs. Light Draft. Large Capacity. Solidly Built. Long Life. Special sizes for the milling trade. Sacking or Wagon Box Elevator. Circular on request.

The N. P. BowsHER Co., South Bend, Ind.

"Feeds and Feeding"

ILLUSTRATED
19th Edition

By W. A. Henry and F. B. Morrison.

The recognized authority on feeds and feeding. Careful study of this book by elevator operators who grind and mix feeds will place them in better position to advise their farmer patrons as to the best in feeds. Keep it in your office within easy reach of your patrons and encourage their reading it.

Contains valuable formulae and suggestions on feed ingredients, proportions, etc.

Price \$4.50, f. o. b. Chicago.

Grain Dealers Journal
309 S. La Salle St., Chicago, Ill.

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NEW or SECOND-HAND NEW ORLEANS

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INC.

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SAVANNAH
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Semi-Solid Buttermilk

CREAMERY BUTTERMILK —
Thoroughly pastuerized and condensed to a thick paste possessing maximum Feeding and Medicinal Value.

THE greatest advance in scientific feeding. Contains minerals, butterfat, lactic acid, carbohydrates, proteins and vitamins. Promotes growth. Prevents disease. Increases production.



CONVENIENTLY packed to meet every feeding requirement, large or small, 5 gallon pails, 15 gallon kegs, 30 gallon and 55 gallon barrels. Can feed for 60 days or even longer out of an open package.

Every Customer YOU HAVE is a prospect for
Semi-Solid Buttermilk

IF YOU BUY grain for resale only, if you do custom grinding or sell commercial feeds—every customer you have is a prospect for Semi-Solid Buttermilk for it makes any poultry or hog ration better. It brings you new customers and repeat business.

Exclusive Territory

Every Semi-Solid Dealer is fully protected and gets complete co-operation. This means a greater profit opportunity. Sixteen years of honest dealing with our dealers is your assurance of continued income by the addition of this profitable commodity.

National Advertising

Consumer advertising that sells Semi-Solid Buttermilk appears in a large carefully selected list of poultry, hog and farm journals every month. And hundreds of thousands of pieces of direct mail and dealer helps are being mailed monthly to prospective buyers.

Our dealers receive full benefit of all our sales efforts and advertising.

WRITE TODAY FOR FULL PARTICULARS

Consolidated Products Co. 4750 Sheridan Road, Chicago

Linseed Meal for Calves.

Calves fed linseed meal won the first heat in the race with calves fed cottonseed meal and soybeans in the protein feeding test just closed at the Ohio Agricultural Experiment Station. Cottonseed meal was a mighty close second. In fact the two were so close that it is not certain that they would finish in the same order if another heat were run.

The soybean calves ran a good race, but lagged a shade on average daily gains due to a lower feed consumption. The test showed that the farmer could use soybeans, a homegrown product, to excellent advantage in the beef cattle ration.

The gains made from the three different sources of protein cost very nearly the same. In calculating the cost, linseed meal was valued at \$60 a ton, cotton seed meal at \$53 a ton, and soybeans at \$55 a ton or \$1.65 a bushel.

Cottonseed Unchanged to \$1.30 Ton Higher While Meal Goes Down

Memphis, Tenn., May 4.—Cottonseed under the new rule which became effective with the opening gong on May 1st, has been considerably more active and appreciably higher, while oil has about held its own and meal hulls and lint are lower on the Merchants' Exchange. Locals operating under the new rule are on both sides of the market, but talking lower prices for the new crop deliveries, while it is thought that old crop values may hold their own, at least until the weight of after planting seed is felt. September after selling as high as \$41.00 sold today at \$40.75 with more offered at this level, while bids were down to \$40.50. The gross value of cottonseed for new crop deliveries is better than \$50.00, but sellers are apparently willing to make commitments possibly as low as \$40.00, which by experience is higher than at which new crop seed usually sell at the opening of the spot market in the early fall. There is not so much talk right now of the higher proposed duty on competing oriental oils, but many in the trade hesitate to sell seed at present prices or even higher having the possibility of this revision in mind.

Cottonseed meal continues extremely active, buying largely by spot handlers against sales to the trade and by others who feel that this product is on an attractive investment basis, while the selling has represented hedging operations by feed manufacturers holders of spot meal and pit traders who are bearish and talking lower prices. Up until the last few days owners of accumulated stocks in the South have rather uniformly refused to meet the current month, but now it seems that some few are willing to sell at present levels in a limited way, and this selling has been accomplished at around \$1.00 per ton over the May. The market today

Feedstuffs Movement in April.

Receipts and shipments of feedstuffs at the various markets during April, as compared with April, 1928, in tons, were:

	Receipts—		Shipments—	
	1929	1928	1929	1928
†Baltimore	921	716	*	*
Chicago	12,867	15,952	47,674	46,212
Cincinnati	320	120	*	*
‡Kansas City	5,240	4,700	16,540	18,120
Milwaukee	2,120	3,125	7,510	9,380
New York	140	270	*	*
†Peoria	27,700	46,150	48,160	55,568
‡San Francisco	336	249	*	*
Sioux City	*	*	5,340	.....

*No record. †Mill feed. ‡Bran. †Shorts.

Domestic Exports of Feeds.

Exports of feeds and domestic origin during March, 1929, compared with March, 1928, and for 9 months ending with March, are reported in short tons by the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce as follows:

	March—		Nine Months ended March—	
	1929	1928	1929	1928
Hay	1,659	1,863	11,020	14,258
Cottonseed cake	21,256	9,393	183,070	249,997
Linseed cake	37,612	26,537	217,315	231,853
Other oil cake	2,498	1,254	19,206	8,561
Cottonseed meal	2,161	2,727	84,200	69,592
Linseed meal	633	306	6,241	6,771
Other oil meal	320	50	2,799	969
Mixed poultry feeds	286	.....	1,209	.....
Mixed dairy feeds	300	.....	638	.....
Other prepared and mixed feeds	1,751	2,353	20,571	24,775
All other feeds	3,094	3,231	41,942	31,305

opened easy and made new laws on several of the active months, but after the first call ran into concentrated buying starting at around \$36.25 for July and around 2,500 tons changed hands in July at from \$36.25 to \$36.60. Withdrawal of this support at the close left the market slightly easier.

Feed Ass'n Activities.

EASTERN FEDERATION OF FEED MERCHANTS will hold its annual convention this year on June 27-28, at Alexandria Bay, Thousand Islands, N. Y.

THE SOUTHERN MIXED FEED Manufacturers Ass'n will meet with American Feed Manufacturers Ass'n at the convention of the latter at French Lick, Ind., June 6-8.

OHIO WHEAT IMPROVEMENT campaign calls for \$2,000, which Luther B. Miller, of the Ansted & Burk Co., Springfield, O., has been delegated to raise among millers. Frank Hutchinson, of the Lawrenceburg Roller Mills, has the same assignment in Indiana, and J. G. Munro, of the Commercial Milling Co., Detroit, is to raise a similar amount out of Michigan.

MILWAUKEE, WIS.—Arrangements for the convention of the Central Retail Feed Ass'n, to be held here, June 4-5, have been made by A. L. Johnstone, pres. of the Chamber of Commerce. The entertainment com'te, charged with instilling the "whoopie" into the banquet, consists of John W. Jouno, chairman, Otto R. Sickert, LeRoy LaBudde, Clarence D. Moll, John E. Walsh, H. W. Casserow, D. V. Hales and Morris J. Mills. Special entertainment will be arranged for the ladies. Other arrangements for the convention are in charge of the ass'n's executive committee including F. Kern, Sparta, pres.; Gus. Nietmann, vice-pres., Sullivan; J. A. Becker, Monroe, treas., and J. L. Kleckner, Neillsville, D. W. McKercher, Wisconsin Rapids, M. A. Joshel, Geneva, Ill., directors, with David K. Steenbergh, Milwaukee, sec'y, taking care of local arrangements. An attendance of approximately 400 is anticipated.

News for Molasses Users.

A MOLASSES RATE CUT was asked at a hearing before Interstate Commerce Commission Examiner Prout, at Buffalo, last week. Nearly 20 millers using this feedstuffs ingredient requested a reduction from 26½¢ cwt. to 18¢ from the Atlantic seaboard to interior points in New York and Pennsylvania. A savings of \$60,000 annually is represented in the reduced rail rate.

THE MOLASSES DISTRIBUTING CORPORATION, which has bought the domestic bulk blackstrap department of the American Molasses Co. of New York and certain subsidiaries, is to be completely acquired by the General Industrial Alcohol Corporation, according to Walter J. Trautman, president. This latter company is a holding company for several huge alcohol manufacturing firms, and is to have government permits entitling it to produce approximately 5,000,000 gallons of alcohol a year.

BLACKSTRAP FOR FEEDING purposes would be taxed 3/100ths of 1¢ per pound of total sugars, under the report by the Ways & Means Com'te to the House of Representatives, on Paragraph 502. This figures out a tariff of .18252 cents per gallon on blackstrap molasses containing 52% total sugars, which is nearly the maximum of sugar content in molasses imported for feeding. This is practically the same as the present tariff of 1/6th of 1¢ per gallon. The proposed duty on blackstrap molasses imported for distilling purposes is twelve times as great as that on importations for feeding purposes. If the bill passes as proposed, the feed industry should have no reasonable objections.—W. E. Suits, pres., American Feed Manufacturers Ass'n, Chicago, Ill.

YEAST is Essential
FOR POULTRY AND LIVESTOCK INCLUDE
Early Riser Animal-Poultry Yeast
in Your Feeds. Manufactured by
Reel Products Co., Cedar Rapids, Iowa

FEED and GRAIN SAMPLES ANALYZED by EXPERTS

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RUNYON TESTING LABORATORIES
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Starting and Growing Mashers
Emery Thierwechter Co.
Oak Harbor, Ohio

SHIPPERS OF

RED DURUM

Sulphured and Natural Oats
Barley Buckwheat and other
grains for poultry feed

ARCHER-DANIELS-MIDLAND CO.

Grain Department

MINNEAPOLIS, MINN.

Elevator Capacity, 2,500,000 Bushels

Durham Cane Feed MOLASSES

TANK CARS—BARRELS
Penick & Ford, Ltd.,

Incorporated
Corn and Sugar Cane Products
Cedar Rapids, Iowa

New Improved Vertical Feed Mixer



Mixes
With Less
Power

Anti-Friction
Roller
Bearings

Thorough
Mix Quickly

Ask for
particulars

**The Sidney
Grain Machinery Co.**
Sidney, Ohio

Separation of Tramp Iron.

By R. L. Johnstone, Milwaukee, Wis.

Anyone who reads the daily papers or general insurance gossip must have brought home to him the tremendous losses to property caused by explosions and fires in the milling industries, let alone the loss of human lives. Some of the greatest individual losses, both physical and human, started from a single piece of iron, and we maintain that each and every one could have been avoided by proper magnetic separators. Like any other form of safety appliance the investment invariably effects a saving one hundred fold greater than itself.

A complication some time ago made by the Grain Dealers Journal shows a total of 40 disastrous dust explosions covering a period of 44 years. The loss of lives totals 48. The destruction of the Quaker Oats Plant at Peterboro, Ont.; the Douglas Starch Works at Cedar Rapids, Ia.; the Chicago & Northwestern Elevator at Chicago, stand as testimony to the havoc of grain dust explosions. The Schrieber Mfg. Co. plant at Kansas City was destroyed. The West St. Johns Elevator at West St. Johns, New Brunswick, was partially destroyed. An explosion of grain dust in a feed mixer at St. Charles, Ill., destroyed the entire plant with a loss of \$50,000.

Metallic iron in any form is not healthful to humans or stock; by this I do not refer only to such pieces of iron as bolts, nuts, washers, pieces of wire, screws, etc., but also, to that fine iron which we term "flour of iron," or iron dust. Human beings have the ability to detect a foreign material in the process of mastication, but cattle, hogs and chickens chew and swallow whatever they take into their mouths with the result that the large pieces find resting places in the organs, and ultimately cause sickness and death. Likewise, the flour of iron has a tendency to form a coating on the linings of the digestive organs and here again fever and death occurs.

A Magnetic Separator is a device having an influence which attracts iron and steel to it thru the forces of magnetism. These are of two classes, the permanent magnet, such as horseshoe magnets, and the electro-magnet type. The horseshoe type has only a temporary life, while the electro-magnet has a continuous life. The horseshoe has only a very small percentage of the strength that an electro-magnet has. They can be compared as a baby in the cradle to a full fledged athlete. The horseshoe magnet is a piece of steel hav-

ing characteristics which permit it to retain magnetism to a greater or lesser degree, and for a greater or lesser period of time. One of this type may at first hold a bolt or nail, but after a few years it will not hold a pin. On the other hand, an electro-magnet of the weakest type is many times stronger than the horseshoe, and it retains its ability indefinitely.

Grains in the field contain no metallic iron, but just as soon as harvesting begins, the tramp iron begins to get mixed into it in hundreds of ways; bolts, nuts, nails, etc., work loose on the harvester or on the wagon, and this iron finds its way into the sacks or into the grain bins, in its transportation from the farmer to the mill, and through the different processes of elevating and handling in the mill, an ever increasing amount of tramp iron is accumulating, so that by the time it is ready to be fed to the crusher or pulverizer, it contains its dangerous percentage.

We have produced the spout separator. This type has been brought out thru the efforts of the Mutual Fire Prevention Bureau and was tested by them thoroughly before they would place their approval and recommendation on it. At first this was made of wood, but later changed to zinc sides and lead because we found that in damp weather the safety gate would stick.

In Michigan the mutual company increases the insurance rate when a high speed mill is installed without one of these separators, so that the miller is usually money ahead if he installs the separator.

Suppose we admit that pockets or catchers do actually catch and retain the larger pieces of iron, let's be fair and look at it with both eyes open, and let me ask you first—doesn't this iron go into the mill with the grain, and isn't it pounded and battered around for some time before it is finally thrown into this pocket? Your answer has got to be, "Yes, it does." Now, then, what is the sense of this pounding and spark producing interval, when the iron could be removed before it went into the crusher. By removing these pieces of iron first, we not only prevent the fire hazard, but we prevent damage to the machinery, and take out those splinters of iron that would be passed on with the grain, having been broken off during this pounding process, and finding their way into the finished product to be consumed by beast and man.

It was only proved practically a few years that a lifting magnet would lift five or six times its weight and with that fact known, it

rapidly entered the industrial field. So, too, it is with magnetic separators, and while they are not called upon to extract pieces of iron as large or as heavy as themselves, it is required of them to extract small pieces that are often at a considerable distance away. I refer to a stream of grain coming down a chute or spout or a conveyor belt loaded with grain, etc. In the former case the grain would pass at a high speed across the face of a magnet, while in the latter, the iron may have found a resting place on top of the bed of grain.

It is just as difficult to catch and extract fine flour of iron caused by abrasion, etc., as it is to extract an ordinary nail thru an inch or so of grain. This circumstance is true because of the small mass of the individual particles in the case of the former. All other things equal the effective attraction of a magnet is in direct proportion to mass of the piece attracted.

The fine flour of iron heretofore referred to, while it has no bearing whatsoever upon crusher protection and subsequent damage to the crusher, or explosions and fires, is, however, very important to the grinder or mixer and manufacturer of food stuffs.

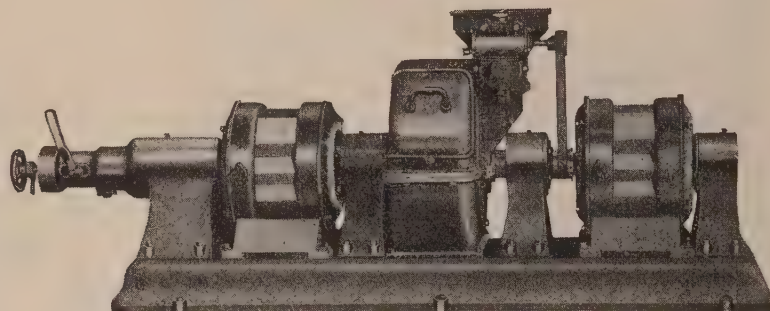
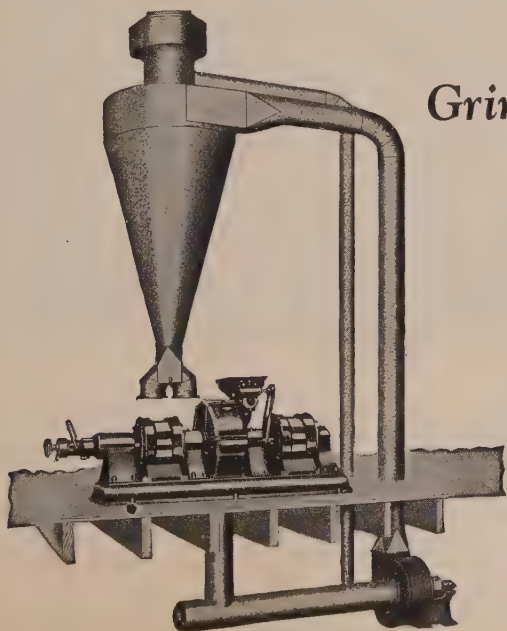
In the case of the breakfast cereals, chemicals, pigments, fertilizers, spices and so on, iron in any form, whether small or large is certainly a detriment, and even a hazard to human and animal life. One of the largest feed manufacturers contends that 25,000 head of cattle die each year from iron infection.

Viewing this thing from the proper angle, it really seems a pity that while we have this positive and exact although invisible force called magnetism at our disposal, it is not applied as it might be. It is a far more difficult problem to eliminate non-ferrous metals, glass and stones than it is to take out iron, but fortunately these substances previously named cannot cause the damage that iron will. In other words, while some of them are as hard, or harder, they will not throw a spark when struck by another piece of steel.

The Magnetic Separator is as important as the grinder itself? A millman, unless he mixes only, could not operate a mill without a grinder, and when he chooses this he chooses the best. The same procedure should be followed with the separator, and he must not look upon the separator investment like his forerunners did who, when they had the mill complete, stuck a few horseshoe magnets thru the bottom of the spout.

The MONARCH

Ball Bearing Attrition Mill



Grinds Cheaper Because It Uses Less Power

No method of grinding ordinary grains has been found that takes so little power as that of attrition grinding. That coupled with the fact that the Monarch is built to serve a lifetime makes a Monarch Ball Bearing Attrition Mill a most profitable investment. Write for Catalog D and latest circular describing this Mill equipped with Pneumatic Products Collectors.

SPROUT, WALDRON & CO.

1107 Sherman Street

Muncy, Pa.

Chicago Office, 9 So. Clinton St.; Kansas City Office, 612 New England Bldg.; San Francisco Office, 726 Harrison St.

Flour Mill Machinery — Feed Mill Machinery — Grain Elevator Equipment — Material Handling Equipment — Power Transmission Appliances

Warning Issued Feedmen by Missouri Board.

A reminder that the Missouri law requires each bag or package of livestock or poultry feed to be legally labeled, was issued by Jewell Mayes, of the Missouri state board of agriculture recently. He states:

"No miller, mixer, exchange manager or individual can legally sell a feed without registering each brand with the Board, and each bag or package must carry the following information:

The net weight of the contents of bag, package, lot or parcel.

The name, brand or trademark.

The name and principal address of manufacturer or person responsible for placing commodity on market.

The minimum per cent of crude protein.

The minimum per cent of crude fat.

The maximum per cent of crude fiber.

The specific name of each ingredient used in its manufacture.

Farmers and feeders should not send samples of feeds to the State Board of Agriculture at Jefferson City, except when they have received and followed instructions as to the legal method of taking samples. The rule is found in section 12,158, revised statutes 1919, and not less than one pound sample sent.—P. J. P.

Storing Soy Beans.

It is not safe to store soybeans having a high moisture content in a deep bin. Soybeans which test more than 12 per cent moisture at threshing time should be examined frequently if stored in large lots. When the moisture content exceeds 15 per cent they should either be spread out to permit frequent stirrings or else be put in bags which can be moved about.

Where only small lots are handled, the threshed beans are sometimes put into loosely woven burlap sacks, about 1½ bushels of seed

to a sack. These sacks are then set in rows and space left between the rows. If the beans begin to heat, they can be stirred by inverting the sacks, and in this way loss will usually be avoided.

Soybeans stored in sacks set up in rows have ample circulation of air for drying. Seed stored in sacks and corded up is susceptible to heat damage if the moisture content is high.—Ill. Agri. Exp. Sta.

Store Feed Properly to Reduce Loss.

Feed stored for any length of time should be kept in a dry place and should not come in direct contact with floors or walls from which the feed might absorb moisture.

A simple method is to make a rack of two-by-fours and common boards placed on the floor. On this rack the bags of feed are piled. This allows about four inches of air space between the feed and the floor. In piling the bags a space of three or four inches should be left between each row. This space will allow air circulation, permit feed to be watched and when rats and mice are about it is easy for a cat to get among the bags, or traps can be set in the spaces. The piles of bags should also be kept a few inches from walls.

When a new supply of feed is received, do not pile it on top or in front of the old stock. Use the old feed first.

New Trademarks for Feedstuffs.

CARACUS FOOD PRODUCTS CORP., Mount Vernon, N. Y., filed trademark Ser. No. 262,409, the letters, "Mymeal," particularly descriptive of a cereal breakfast food containing chocolate.

CAPE COUNTY MILLING CO., Jackson, Mo., filed trademark Ser. No. 280,209, the letters, "Capco," particularly descriptive of laying mash, dairy, scratch, mule, horse feed; corn meal, wheat feed, wheat shorts, wheat bran, wheat flour.

MONTANA FLOUR MILLS CO., Great Falls, Mont., filed trademark Ser. No. 280,187, the letters, "Econo-Milk," particularly descriptive of dairy feed.

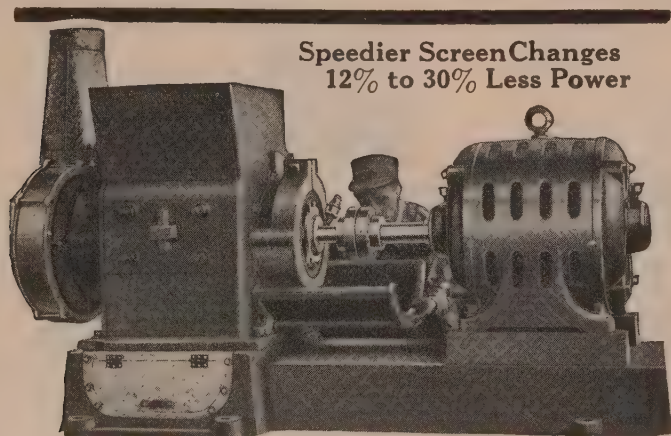
FAMO FEED MILLING CO., St. Joseph, Mo., filed trademark Ser. No. 280,544, the letters, "Famo," particularly descriptive of poultry, hog, horse, mule, calf and cattle feed.

LIPSCOMB GRAIN & SEED CO., Springfield, Mo., filed trademark Ser. No. 278,132, particularly descriptive of hen feed, chick-starting feed, chick growing feed, poultry-fattening feed, pigeon feed, hog and dairy feed. The mark consists of four circles, one within the next, of opposing markings, in blue, red, orange and yellow, with the name "Lipscomb's" angling through the center thereof.

FAIRMONT'S Pure Flake Buttermilk

9 Large Plants
Excellent Service

THE FAIRMONT CREAMERY CO. U.S.A.
OMAHA, NEBRASKA



Speedier Screen Changes
12% to 30% Less Power

A New Williams Grinder — The "SPEED KING" —

Finishes grain or ear corn in one operation with 12% to 30% less power (proved by actual comparison). Has quickest method of changing screens—no need to remove cover. 50% heavier ball bearings. Improved hammers and discs, greater weight, no vibration and many other improvements. Eight sizes. Let us send descriptive matter.

Williams Patent Crusher & Pulverizer Co.
721 Montgomery St., St. Louis, Mo.

Chicago
57 W. Van Buren St.

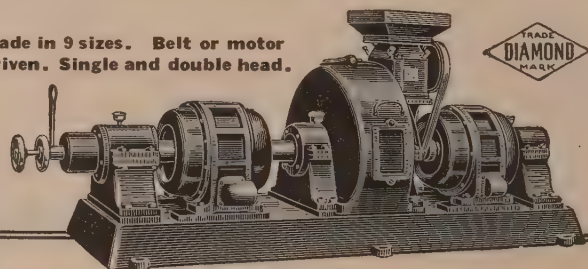
New York
15 Park Row

San Francisco
415 5th Street



WILLIAMS
OLDEST AND LARGEST BUILDERS OF HAMMERMILLS IN THE WORLD
PATENT CRUSHERS GRINDERS SHREDDERS

Made in 9 sizes. Belt or motor
driven. Single and double head.



DIAMOND Ball Bearing ATTRITION MILLS

will increase your grinding profits and keep your overhead down. Make us prove it. Write today.
Diamond Huller Co., Winona, Minn.

THE VALUE OF AN ADVERTISEMENT

Depends upon placing it before the right persons. You can get your advertisements before the grain dealers of the country by using this space.

*2257 Lbs. of OATS Through 1/16 Screen
Using Only 1.56 K.W. per 100 Lbs.*

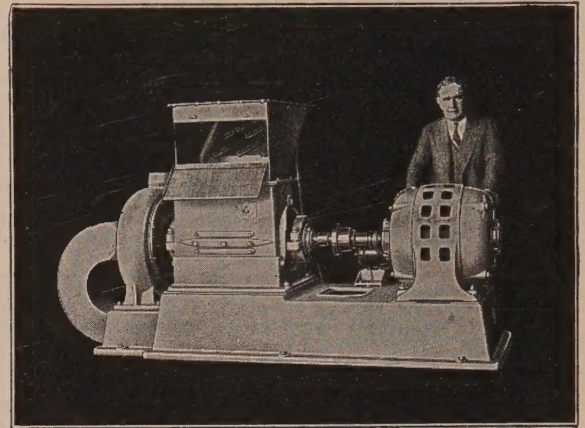
A "MIRACLE ACE" Hammer Mill

Did this in 1 hour on March 12th, 1929, when the A. C. Nielsen Co., of Chicago, the well known firm of engineers who have heretofore made reports on most of the hammer mills now before the public, certify to a test they made on that date.

NO OTHER HAMMER MILL EVER, AT ANY TIME, APPROACHED THESE FIGURES, NOR CAN THEY EVER APPROACH THEM WITH PRESENT DESIGN.

Improvements in hammers made since Jan. 1st, last, have brought about this wonderful result. If you want to make money grinding feed see this improved hammer mill.

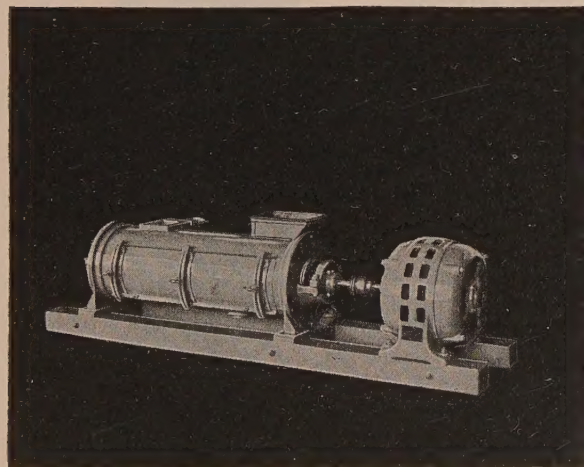
It, a No. 3 Super "MIRACLE ACE", will be on exhibition at the Operative Millers' Convention at St. Louis, June 3 to 8th.



The "Miracle Molasses Process"

Is revolutionizing the manufacture of sweet feeds. This new patented process stands all alone, there is nothing like it.

This process does two things that put it far ahead of every other way of making sweet feeds—CHEAPNESS AND QUALITY.



1st. You do not have to heat your molasses, it is merely put on the feed by friction in our agitator. It is so simple that any man can operate it.

2nd. Not having to heat your molasses over and over removes any chance of carbonization, which causes bitterness and indigestion, and at the same time preserves that essential, vitamine "B." These two things give you a better sweet feed than can be made in any other way.

The "MIRACLE MOLASSES PROCESS" will be exhibited in operation at the convention from our Demonstrating Truck. See this wonderful process, putting molasses on feed cold.

The process is just as simple as grinding feed—it's the biggest money maker you have ever had a chance at.

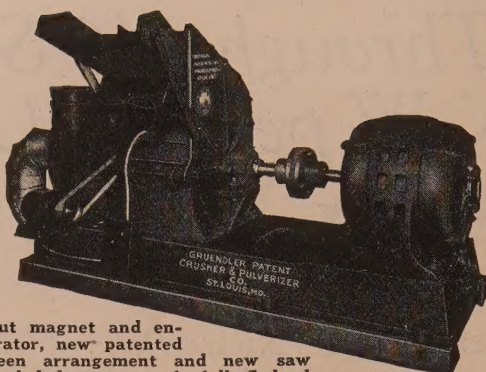
The Anglo-American Mill Company

The World's Largest Builders of Grain Grinding Machinery

300-400 Kennaday Ave.

Owensboro, Ky.

New Standard Whirl Beater Custom Hammer Mill



with built-in spout magnet and enclosed type generator, new patented quick-change screen arrangement and new saw toothed double ended hammers. A full fledged hammer mill with over 45 years of successful performance. Needs no introduction and has never failed to get the business for Gruendler users over that of any other known principle of grinding in custom mills, elevators and commercial feed mills throughout America and known as

GRUENDLER America's Leading Hammer Mill A Mill Without a Competitor

Do not be influenced by comparisons with old style Gruendler Mills, of which there are many thousands still in successful operation, as against present day methods and modern improvements that are the outstanding features of "GRUENDLER PROGRESS" today.

GUARANTEE

Gruendler Standard Whirl Beater Custom Grinder guaranteed to give the greatest capacity and the most uniform fineness power for power over that of any known principle and will install anywhere on thirty days' trial along side of any mill you are now operating and no strings attached.

All sorts of claims are being made by Hammer Mills recently placed on the market, but anyone wishing to install mills for comparative tests, which are usually expensive to operator, will find Gruendler ready to meet the requirements.

Write for further particulars and let us explain fully in order that you may compare with your present equipment.

GRUENDLER CRUSHER & PULVERIZER CO.
2915-17 North Market St. ST. LOUIS, MO.

A Gruendler hammer mill for every grinding need in elevator, custom feed mills or commercial feed plants.

The HAINES feed MIXER

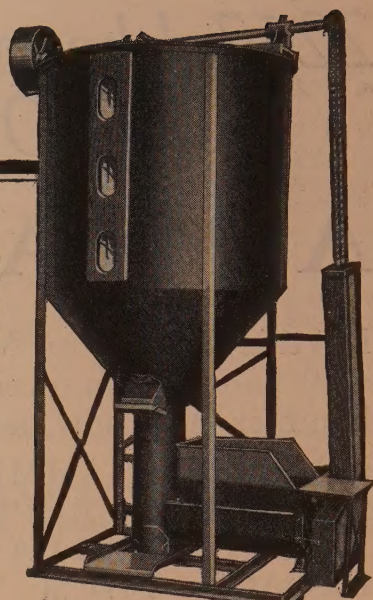
THE MIX IS ALWAYS
VISIBLE

A self-contained unit shipped completely assembled ready for operation as soon as connected to power. No extra parts or elevators necessary. No mill-wright labor required. Easily set up or moved.

Manufactured in two sizes:
No. 1 Mixer capacity 50 cubic feet or 40 bushels.
No. 3 Mixer capacity 100 cubic feet or 80 bushels.
Either size furnished with pulley for belt drive or with electric motor and reduction gears for independent operation.

WE WANT LIVE SALES REPRESENTATION IN
OUR OPEN TERRITORIES

Send for Bulletin
No. 18-G



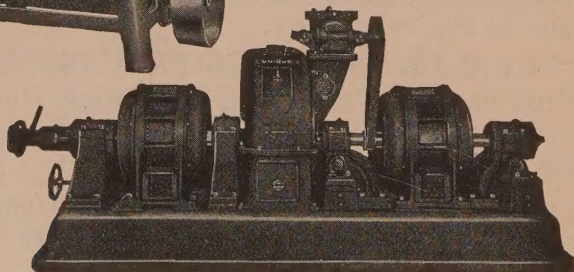
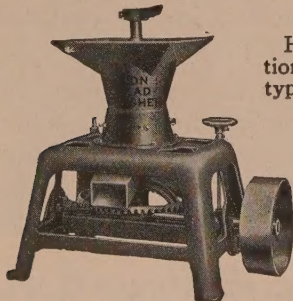
THE GRAIN MACHINERY CO.
MARION-OHIO

OF COURSE YOU HANDLE FEEDSTUFFS! BUT WHAT PROFIT DO YOU MAKE?

We can show you how to make your own feeds at a good substantial profit and also increase your business by giving better service to the farmers in your community.

FEED GRINDERS

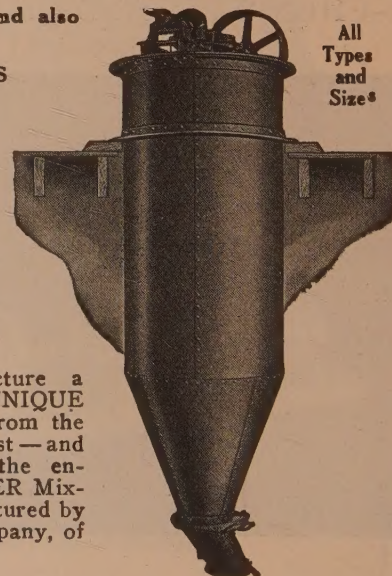
Here is a feed grinding combination which enables you to grind any type of feed the way customers want it ground. The UNIQUE attrition mill is known throughout the country as the mill that produces MORE and BETTER grinding CHEAPER.



FEED MIXERS

The UNIQUE Vertical Mixer is one of the most popular feed mixers on the market. The first cost is small — the machine is easy to install and economical to operate, and will mix all kinds of feeds at a profit for you.

We also manufacture a complete line of UNIQUE Horizontal Mixers—from the smallest to the largest—and recently took over the entire Line of GARDNER Mixers formerly manufactured by the Gedge-Grey Company, of Lockland, Ohio.



All
Types
and
Size

Let us show you the way to greater profits in handling feedstuffs. Write us for catalogs on UNIQUE Feed Milling Machines or get in touch with our representative.

ROBINSON MFG. CO., 42 ROBINSON BUILDING, MUNCY, PA.
CHICAGO OFFICE—222 W. ADAMS ST.

Blue Streak

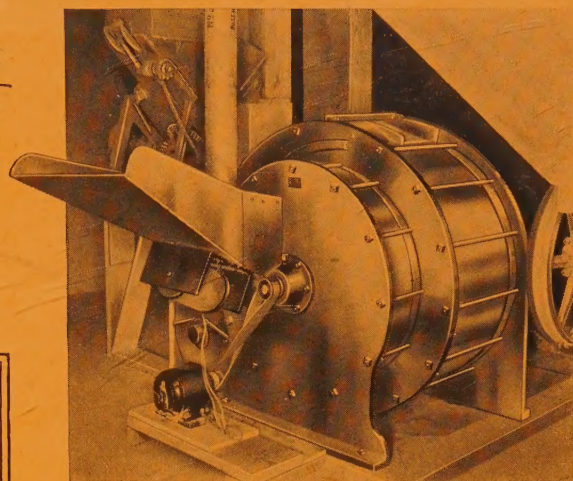
Custom Hammer Mill

With the Triple Reduction Process

GUARANTEE

The Blue Streak Hammer Mill is guaranteed unqualifiedly to grind feed better and at a lower cost per 100 pounds than any other mill now on the market. You are the judge.

Prater Pulverizer Company



January 20, 1929.

"I am writing you again about the tests conducted by the Blue Streak No. 20 at the Mesquakie Mills . . . On the basis of two tons of oats for dairy feed, per hour, figured on the average of Iowa Power Companies, which is 5c. The actual cost of power per hundred pounds is 1.3c. In other words, the power consumption per ton would be a trifle over 26c, which is pretty cheap grinding."

Mesquakie Mills,
by J. W. Coverdale,
Vice President and General
Manager.
Cedar Rapids, Iowa.

What Does Leadership Mean? PERFORMANCE!

SUPERIOR performance alone decides leadership, and Blue Streak Mills in their upward sweep to leadership have won their merits on superior performance alone. A meteoric rise in four years because of the new advanced and superior principles of hammer mill construction.

The Triple Reduction Process

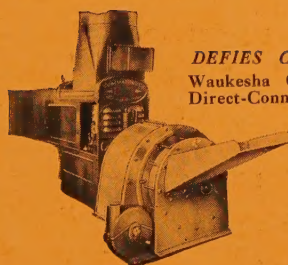
Today, the Blue Streak stands as the unqualified leader in the feed grinding field on the basis of actual proven performance. Low power costs—big capacity and high quality ground feed.

A Genuine Opportunity

Investigate Blue Streak performance. At present prices for custom grinding the Blue Streak owners are making big profits.

Send for Our New Custom Mill Catalog Today. Buy a Blue Streak on the Prater Convenient Payment Plan.

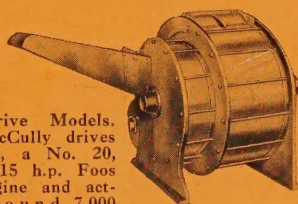
PRATER PULVERIZER COMPANY
817 W. Washington Blvd., Chicago, U.S.A.



DEFIES COMPETITION
Waukesha Gasoline Engine
Direct-Connected Unit.

Will pass all
Fire Under-
writers' Tests.
Price complete
\$1729.00 to
\$3185.00.

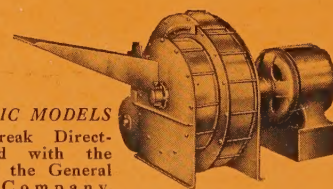
Belt Drive Models.
"Mr. McCully drives his mill, a No. 20, with a 15 h.p. Foos Gas Engine and actually ground 7,000 pounds of corn cob and shucks through a 3/16" screen with only 50c worth of gasoline."—Will Ellebracht, Brady, Texas.
Price complete Belt Models, \$565.00 to \$1085.00.



ELECTRIC MODELS

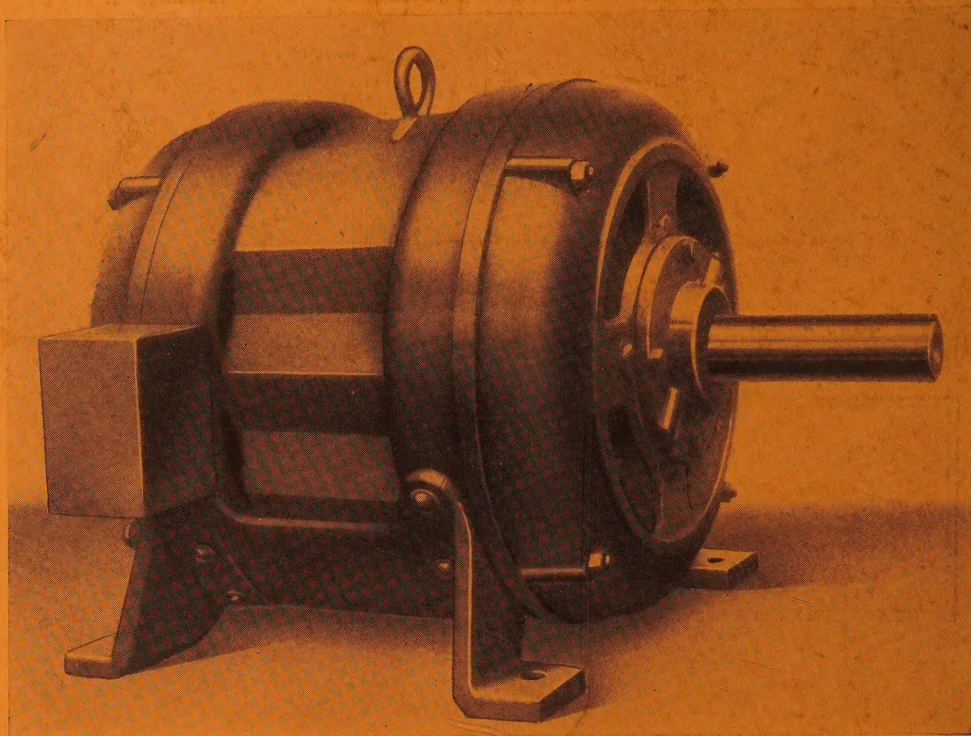
Blue Streak Direct-Connected with the motor of the General Electric Company. Price complete, \$854.00 to \$1617.00.

You can buy a Blue Streak on the Prater Convenient Plan, just as thousands of automobiles are bought every year. Liberal terms. No red tape.



Solving the Motor

Maintenance Problem—



Type CS totally-enclosed, fan-cooled motor, 500 frame.

THE demand for self-maintained motors for grain elevator installations is becoming more pronounced each year. Freedom from breakdowns caused by insulation failures or dust and grit in the bearings is one of the primary requisites of modern motors.

Because of the unique construction of the Westinghouse type CS, totally-enclosed, fan-cooled motor, it requires only the minimum of attention. The windings are totally enclosed, yet effectively cooled. The sealed bearing housings prevent dust and grit from entering the ball bearings and causing excessive wear.

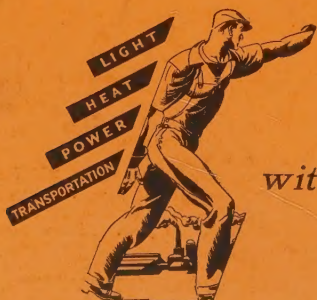
The distinctive features found in this motor, including unit frame construction and balanced design, insure dependable and efficient operation.

The radio frequency insulation test employed on the windings serves to accurately test the insulation between each turn, locating any weak spot which might later break down and cause a short-circuited winding.

Because of these advantages, and the approval of the Mutual Fire Prevention Bureau, the type CS totally enclosed, fan-cooled motor is the preferred motor for grain elevators.



WESTINGHOUSE ELECTRIC & MANUFACTURING COMPANY, EAST PITTSBURGH, PENNSYLVANIA
SALES OFFICES IN ALL PRINCIPAL CITIES OF THE UNITED STATES AND FOREIGN COUNTRIES



Westinghouse

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Serves the Grain Industry

with . .

Arc Welding
Capacitors
Circuit-Breakers
Electric Ranges
Fans
Fuses
Gear Units

Generators
Heating Appliances
Instruments and Meters
Insulating Materials
Lighting Equipment
Mazda Lamps
Micarta Gears

Motor-Generators
Motors and Control
Panelboards
Safety Switches
Switchboards
Stokers
Transformers